Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

VOL. X. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1878. NO. 30.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

"RALLY 'round the flag, boys," and vote for the party that preserved us in '62.

JEFF DAVIS' annual secession speech is being duly noticed by our side of the house.

ESCOBEDO, the Mexican revolutionist, has been captured by Diaz's troops.

CALIFORNIA expects to realize $26,000,000 more on her wheat crop this year than she did in 1877.

THE solid South is a good card, politically, for the Republicans in campaign work.

KEARNY, the San Francisco communist, is in the east. Look out for the Chinese exterminator.

THE fraud committee is a fraudulent set of frauds engaged in a scheme that will prove fraudulous.

COL. DICK was unanimously nominated for Congress in the 26th district at the Republican convention held in Meadville last week.

COX says Tilden can't be nominated in 1880. Sunset is the exponent of John Kelley, and John thinks he knows.

THE Republicans of Indiana are working harmoniously in perfecting plans to defeat the combined opposition of Democrats and Nationals.

THE New York *World* says it is too late for Jeff Davis to talk about the last war, and too early for the next; but Jeff would glory in another fight, all the same.

IT is a question of considerable importance in Ohio to know whether the Democrats have swallowed the Nationals, or the Nationals the former.

A PRESS dispatch from New York says Tilden has began the canvass for the Presidency in 1880. His lieutenants are at work ascertaining the feelings of the people.

THE Detroit *Telegraph* wants to know how it happens, if all men are created equal, that Tilden is only thirty-two inches around the waist and David Davis seventy-seven inches.

AS a means of showing how general the adoption of American tools is becoming in Europe, we will state that a single Sheffield firm has ordered 50,000 dozen American hay rakes.

AN exchange says it would be a very unsafe proceeding to throw a brickbat into a Tennessee crowd, just now, unless you wanted to knock down two or three candidates for Governor.

NEW YORK Greenbackers assembled in Syracuse last Tuesday. The *Tribune* suggested next day that Ward's Island lunatic asylum would be a good place for the statesmen to recuperate.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who introduced a resolution into the Maryland Legislature to investigate Hayes' title, has announced himself as a Congressional candidate in the sixth district.

BOGARDUS, the champion wing shot of the world, won another victory in England last week over an English shootist. Next week he will contest for the championship of the world with Aubrery Coventry.

THE popularity of the four per cent. loan is shown, by the fact that $37,000,000 of it has been taken in small subscriptions. The total subscription to the loan has reached $113,000,000 in five months.

Fidelity to Country.

Whatever else may be charged against the Republican party, it cannot be truthfully said that it has ever ceased its devotion to the country. No matter with what vehemence unprincipled politicians indulge in untruths concerning its career, its record on this point stands unimpeachable. When the party came into existence it did so on a staunch and progressive platform. It was stronger on no point than that of fidelity to the government. At its birth the nation seemed well nigh fit for toppling over. Men who had stood high in the councils of the nation, publicly and above board argued the constitutionality of slavery, and insisted upon the maintenance and enforcement of their views. These men, principally from the South, were urged on in their foolish career by sympathizers from the North, with promised aid. When a new State was to be admitted, these dealers in human flesh clamored loudly for the introduction of their traffic into the new-born commonwealth, and as a result, there grew up an intense feeling of hatred between the slavery and anti-slavery factions.

These emergencies, coupled with numerous minor troubles, gave birth to the Republican party. Born at a time when secession and anarchy threatened the nation's peace and prosperity, it became absolutely necessary that the party to whom the people could look for a settlement of these difficulties should make a bold and unflinching stand in favor of the Union. All this was done, too, in the face of bitter, antagonistic foes, who were fast destroying the very vitals of the Republic. The success that attended the new party's *debut* is recorded as a matter of history, and is known as the most popular uprising of a people for a continuance of a Republican form of government that ever occurred. Enraged at the flattering beginning made by the party that would eventually unloose the bands of millions of slaves, these secessionists and their Northern allies, who had controlled the destinies of the Republic for sixty years, with only the temporary overthrow in 1840, boldly began the work of disintegrating the Union. On December 17, 1860, a convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., and after three days of deliberation passed a resolution that the union heretofore existing between South Carolina and the rest of the States was dissolved. It was a step of great importance. The sentiment of disunion became contagious or general in a short time, and soon the Republican administration found itself confronted with a disruption that eventually ended in one of the bloodiest and most disastrous wars of which we have record.

Public sentiment was with Lincoln and his loyal cabinet. Why? Simply because they were the only persons who could successfully crush the insurrection. Money flowed lavishly into the National coffers, thousands of men pushed to the front, and after four years of desperate fighting and struggling, brought our "erring brethren" into subjection. During all this time of national peril, the new party ascended in the scale of public opinion. Good men of other political parties flocked to the new organization, and soon it became a party of untold influence. Thus did matters go, and to-day the Republican party goes before the people on its platform of devotion to country as one of its strongest planks, pledging itself to maintain the constitution and its laws. This party, with its bright record, is the one you are asked to support, as we believe it to be the only one in which the affiairs of the government may be safely placed.

THERE was a general movement westward last year, as is shown by the report of Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office. Over one million more acres were taken up last year than in any previous year.

Prepare for the Conflict.

The blazing, roasting summer weather, and the effects of the hard times, are doubtless sufficient cause for the quietude in political circles, yet we should think the office-seekers themselves would be making vigorous efforts to create a breeze—and we could wish they might succeed if it would have a cooling influence upon the atmosphere. Most persons seem to have totally forgotten that there is an important election of State officers pending in this Commonwealth, and that there are several minor and local positions of more or less consequence to be filled. While we do not recommend to our readers to agitate themselves at this time, yet if they can spare a little effort for calm thought, it would be well to give some attention to those matters which no citizen should and no patriot will neglect. A Governor is to be elected, and a Judge of the Supreme Court; also members of Congress and of the State Legislature, and in this district a President Judge for our civil and criminal courts. The interests involved are immense, and it will not do to ignore them, as the future welfare of our State and Nation may be greatly affected by the result of this season's contest.

We do not insist upon absolute partisanship—that is, that those who believe in the principles and adhere to the organization of our party shall vote the Republican ticket at all times, and without other inquiry into the merits of the candidates than the fact that they were nominated by our conventions. We believe in absolute independence in this respect—that every voter should make diligent inquiry into the qualifications and character of those whose names are presented for his suffrage. If he finds that unworthy men have been selected, refuse to support them; vote for the opposing candidates if you are sure that they are much better, and that their success will not imperil any principle or measure you should have at heart. In this point, however, we are satisfied that Republicans will generally find that the candidates of their own party are quite as good, as men, as those of the other faction, while their principles are incalculably superior. That being the case, we ought properly to wish and work for the triumph of our party and principles.

We have a clear and, we believe, a very large majority in the State, yet we cannot succeed without effort. It is notoriously characteristic of our party to be inert and careless, except in crises of great public importance and excitement. The result has been that we have frequently lost, by our supineness, elections whose results have afterwards proven to be of great consequence. The present is such a case, where we cannot afford to permit our opponents to achieve a victory.

In the first place, Pennsylvania has always been on the winning side in the Presidential race, and her voice has generally determined that event. If we permit the Democrats to carry the State this fall, the results upon the next Presidential contest will be immense. They will have a prestige in this all-important Commonwealth, the effect of which it will cost much to overcome in 1880. We cannot afford this, and it must not be permitted. But to prevent such a disaster, as well as to keep Congress out of their hands, we must work, and we have no time to lose. Let us at least be making preparations for battle, and when tolerable working days arrive, begin the contest in good earnest, resolved to win at all costs.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, not satisfied with his achievements at Berlin, is endeavoring to transfer the seat of the Roman church government to Jerusalem and healing the wounds that exist between the Greek, Anglican and Roman branches. He estimates that 315,000,000 souls would be the number gained by the union.

Are They Communists?

When the nation was struggling in the throes of a war that threatened its existence, a few men in the North were extremely bitter in their denunciations of the efforts put forth by the Federal government to suppress the unlawful rebellion. Among this number, perhaps none were more intense in their bitterness or more traitorous than M. M. Pomeroy, better known as Brick Pomeroy. This red-mouthed traitor, like many other Democrats, persistently kept up his ignoble gab until the war ceased.

Becoming tired of the extreme rottenness of his own household, he joined the Greenbackers some years since. As is usually the case with the new party in allowing bad men to direct its councils, Pomeroy succeeded in becoming a prominent man in its workings. In 1876 he was made chairman of the National Committee for organizing Greenback clubs. He boasts that he has chartered about 4,000 Greenback clubs through personal efforts and the means exerted through a newspaper that he publishes, and a series of tracts entitled "Meat for Men," "Hot Drops," 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. The tracts are full of sentiments and expressions fit but for those who would gladly prove traitors to the common country or exult in its plunging into a terrible domestic war. In "Meat for Men," there appears the following:

"Men of America: In behalf of labor and for the perpetuation of the Republic as a government of the people this is our DEMAND. BURN EVERY UNITED STATES BOND as they who hold the bonds obtained them by taking in and burning the Greenbacks, or as they term it, *retire them*."

What does this foreshadow? It plainly indicates *repudiation* as a step should the new party obtain the balance of power. In the same tract are the following declarations:

"If this Government of ours will not protect us, the TAX-PAYING PEOPLE, then we owe it no allegiance. If it will not do this, it is a bad, an infamous Government, after all the people have done for it, and we had better unite the *West* and the *South*, secede from a Union that benefits only Eastern bond-holders, and let their dupes in Northeastern States go into slavery to the illegitimate brat of Republican borning and Democratic adoption. So it is, Eastern masters and money hoarders, that we sight the gun directly at your black hearts. Too long have your political tricksters in both parties held the hot iron of bankruptcy to our backs. Too long have you, by aid of knaves and hirelings, held us in the morass of poverty and the slough of despond. You can give us back the full silver dollar—the greenback dollar—as a munition of peace and a part of the government, or 1880 never rises a sun on the Republic as it now stands."

* * * * * * *

"You have turned the misfortunes of a war you prolonged to your great advantage and the PEOPLE'S DISASTER, and you deserve to have your banks broken open, your houses plundered, your spoons and furniture stolen, your illgotten gains wrested from you, your possessions confiscated, and your Northeastern States held as appendages to a united West and South, hand in hand co-operating as the *New America*."

* * * * * * * *

"*Young Men of the West and South:* We can clean all of those Eastern pirates out of homes and the property they have stolen. We can unite and whip them to reason and to comprehension of the right. We can leave the country northeast of the Allegheny Mountains to pay the National debt. We can unite and make the Southwest the garden of the world. We can open the Mississippi river and float our billions of produce down its waters to market."

The above assertions are sufficiently explicit to explain themselves. Of all the communistic, fiendish advice to a new party, that surpasses it all. We should think every honest man in the country would unhesitatingly denounce any party or set of men who have allowed themselves to enunciate such doctrines. The hangman's noose is too good to be placed over such a man's head. This same document, sent out from Greenback headquarters, says with relation to the disposition of Government officials and other persons:

"You—all of you gang of thieves—are the very ones who are responsible for the riots which have cost the country a little where you have cost it billions The only thing that we regret is that the innocent, ignornat ones that were killed were not spared to be educated, and that every man killed was not of your aristocratic plunderers who cut wages and coupons—who pay no taxes and ride rough-shod over labor. If Presidential chair stealers like Hayes, if money stealers like John Sherman, if railroad robbers like Jay Gould, if subsidized hirelings of the press such as edit the *Tribune*, if suckers of profit like the Syndicate favorites, bondholders and National bankers, gold gamblers, and such robbers, were occupying the graves wherein sleep the poor rioters, the people would be better off, and hell would hold to-day in its arms of torture the ones who will reach it tomorrow."

"Hot Drops," No. 2, contains a large amount of bare-faced lies and rank secession suggestions. Hear it:

"Now we warn you, you cowardly, sneaking, dishonest, treacherous, false-hearted, avaricious, mercenary hirelings of the Eastern Money Power, that we, the people of the Western and Southern States, including Pennsylvania and all of New York West from the mouth of the Hudson river, do intend to take possession of the Government of the United States, hurl you and your bond-holding element from power, and create for you enough legal-tender greenback money to relieve the General Government from its embarrassments."

"We mean that the debt of the United States shall be paid in greenbacks, and right here we inform you from the Western prairies that so sure as God lives, if this question is not settled by 1880, if the law then does not declare that the bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, exactly as the soldiers of the United States were paid in greenback money, we shall never again ask for such an issue of money, but will, from that hour, strike for the repudiation of every bonded obligation of the Government, and thus wipe out from existence every United States bond, and their holders shall have nothing. Put this in your pipe and make the most of it!"

After carefully reading the doctrines announced from the head of the Greenback organization, what conclusions must we draw? Is it, we ask in all candor, the party to rule this nation? What peaceable citizen desires to espouse the cause of a set of fanatics that openly advocate communism, murder, robbery and secession? We fear that many of our people are being led away in a skulking manner, for we think there are few, if any, men in our county so base and lost to all sense of honor as to support a party that would willingly strike a deadly blow at the very foundations of our Republican form of government and social relations. Laborers, farmers and professional men, examine well the new "goods." We trust that November next will effectively quiet this new object of terror.

The Eclipse.

Our people were sadly disappointed Monday afternoon at not being able to view the partial eclipse of the sun because of the clouds. The difference in the light was very slight at this point, and the apparent dimness might have been mistaken for an ordinary obscuration of the sun's light by dense clouds. Reports from the most important places where the eclipse was total say the weather was favorable for observation.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, Fort Worth, Texas, and Pike's Peak the observations were entirely successful, and at Fort Worth fine photographs were obtained. At these and other places in the south-west corona, cuspis, moonlimbs and all the contacts were duly noted. During totality artificial lights were necessary. A halo ringed the moon, the surface of the latter looking like blueish steel. The animals, such as dogs and cats, seemed undisturbed by the eclipse and remained during the darkness lying in the "shade" where they had been when the eclipse began, and the cattle continued to browse quietly in the fields. In most of the places in the east where the eclipse was only partial, observation was hindered by clouds.

THE Board of Aldermen of New York city prohibited this year the use of fire works and crackers on the 4th of July, which led the New York *Commercial Advertiser* to say: "John Adams, one of the founders of the American Republic, and next in the hearts of the people to General Washington, wrote to his wife one hundred and two years ago: 'Independence Day ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought not to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminatons from one end of this continent to the other, from this time foreward forevermore.' John Adams was an old idiot, and the Board of Alderman and editors who indorse their action are wise and patriotic citizens."

THE Beaver *Argus* says the Chairman of the County Committee informs us that the Republican party in his own town—Beaver Falls—was never in better fighting trim than at present. He anticipates a full Republican vote in that town, and the usual majority for the ticket. We have incidentally learned too, that the Republicans of the South side of the river are anxious for the campaign to open, so that their coats may be taken off and the fight entered upon in the regular old fashioned style.

WE wouldn't trust the Democracy with the affairs of this country three weeks. In that time every rebel claim would be paid and every confederate placed in office.

Newspaper Jottings.

—Our best Clearfield exchange is the *Journal*.

—The Three Springs *Herald* is to be revived.

—There is trouble among the Chicago typos.

—The Watsontown *Record* has been enlarged and improved.

—Three Springs has a new paper called *Our Paper*.

—The West Chester *Daily Republican* now publishes two editions.

—Oliver P. Baldwin, one of the editors of the Baltimore *Sun*, is dead.

—The Burlington *Hawkeye* calls the New York *Nation* the "swallow-tailed paper of America."

—Haines, of the Williamsport *Banner*, courts a libel suit with Recorder Dietrick, of that place.

—The Osceola *Revielle* says the Edenburg *Herald* ought to be strangled for its vulgarity.

—Reporter Swartz, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, recently lectured on temperance at Philipsburg, this county.

—W. J. Conrad, son of the editor of the McVeytown *Journal*, fell insensible on the street on the 10th inst., from supposed sunstroke.

—Among the persons who suffered most from the heat in St. Louis and other places were the newspaper reporters and editors.

—J. H. Stine, a printer well known to Clearfield people, is now editing the *Sentinel*, at Fair Play, Park county, Colorado.

—The Troy *Press* seems to think that the average Assemblyman's nose would make a very fair electric light. It would make a better red beet.

—The Altoona *Tribune* wants the *Mirror* man to "break a leg or something" to make local news, but Woodsy as much as tells him to "try it yourself."

—The *Democratic Crusader* is the name of a campaign paper issued at Lancaster. It won't crusade much after the second Tuesday in November.

—The Altoona *Tribune* came out of the libel fight instituted by Tom Greevy with flying colors. Greevy was assisted by a man named Tomlinson, reputed editor of the defunct *Globe*.

—The Le Mars (Ia.) *Liberal* has entered upon the seventh year of its existence. Since Mr. Leidy took hold over three hundred names have been added to the list, and the paper trebled in value.

—Col. Joseph E. Lawrence, a California pioneer, and at one time editor of the *Golden Era*, in San Francisco, died suddenly last week at Tom's River, N. J., where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

—The Philadelphia *Times*, about every seven weeks, gives some big New York daily a good send-off in the shape of a spicy history of the concern. The articles are well written and solve the question of making great journals.

—L. W. Herrington, who at one time published the *Ranger*, a foulmouthed sheet, at Williamsport, and who has just been released from the penitentiary, whither he was sent for his obscenity through the *Ranger*, has started a paper in Pittsburgh called the *Eye Opener*.

—The appearance of a lady, Miss Lillie Darst, of the Circleville *Herald*, among the Ohio editors at their annual convention, led to a good deal of talk about women journalists. Miss Darst is not the only lady editor in Ohio. A bright Sunday paper in Mansfield is edited by Miss Sade Baughman, and there are many other who, if not in conspicuous positions, do a great deal of good steady work on the daily and weekly press. In Washington women have a recognized and important positon in the corps of correspondents. An Ohio lady, Mrs. Fannie B. Ward, recently edited a department in the Washington *Republican*, and is a successful letter-writer. The names of Mrs. Mary Clemmer, Mrs. Briggs (Olivia), Miss Emma Jane and "Miss Grundy" are all well known to all newspaper readers. A lady is the live stock reporter of the New York *Times*, and two ladies, Mrs. Lyman and Miss Nellie Hutchinson, hold important positions on the regular staff of the *Tribune*.

Poetry.

TURNING GRAY.

Life's sands are running fast away;
The buoyant step of youth is gone,
The falling hair is turning gray,
And time seems now to hurry on
More fleetly than in days of yore—
Before the heart became its prey—
Before 'twas saddened to the core—

Yes, turning gray! Age comes like snow—
As still—and carves each care-worn line;
It's wrinkles on the brow will grow;
The hair with silver streaks will shine;
The eyes their brightness lose, the hand
Grow dry and tremulous and thin—
For life, alas! is quickly spanned,
And death its gates soon closes in.

Ah! turning gray! We fain would hide
The sign how long with time we've been—
Those deepened wrinkles side by side,
Cut by the sorrows we have seen;
For feeble beats the hearts as years
More thickly cluster on our head—
As Autumn rain drops hang like tears
On some fair flower that's nearly dead.

Like perished petals from the flower,
Our hopes and wildest joys are laid;
Burn only for a day or hour,
Sweet gambols by the fancy played,
As age comes on, we long for rest,
As saints near shrines will long to pray,
But still we love that time the best
Before the hair is turning gray.

FIRST LOVE POETRY.

FOR SHORT BREATHED PEOPLE.

I remember
Meeting you
In September
Sixty-two.
We were eating
Both of us;
And the meeting
Happened thus:
Accidental
On the road
(Sentimental
Episode),
I was gushing,
You were shy;
You were blushing—
So was I;
I was smitten,
So were you.
(All that's written
Here is true);
Any money?
Not a bit.

Rather funny,
Wasn't it?
Vows were plighted—
Happy pair?
How delighted,
People were!
But your father—
To be sure—
Thought it rather
Premature;
And your mother—
Strange to say—
Was another
In the way.
What a heaven
Vanished then
(You were seven,
I was ten.)
That was many
Years ago—
Don't let any-
Body know.

Our Story Teller.

A Dream and Its Consequences.

When I was twelve years of age I was invited by Mrs. Hall my godmother, to pay her a visit before going to a boarding school, where I was to remain for a few years. My mother had died when I was very young, and my father thought it better for me to be at a nice school, where I would be among girls of my own age, than in a house with only his sister and himself. Mrs. Hall was very fond of me; she had no children of her own, and had my father consented, she and Mr. Hall would have taken me to live with them entirely.

It was a lovely day in June when I arrived at my godmother's, and she was delighted to see me. The house was beautifully situated on high ground, surrounded by grand old trees, and on one side was a flower garden.

One morning godmother said to me:

"Come up stairs with me, Lilian, and I will show you some Indian jewels that my uncle left me lately." She opened the drawer of an inlaid sandal-wood cabinet and took out a small case, in which were a pair of ear-rings, a brooch and necklace of most beautiful diamonds. I thought I had never seen anything so beautiful before. "My dear Lilian," said she, "I intend to give you these on your sixteenth birthday. I see, however, there is a stone lose in one of the ear-rings, so I will take it into town to-day and have it repaired." She folded it up carefully and put it in her purse; the case with the other diamonds she put in one of the drawers of her dressing-case.

After lunch Mr. and Mrs. Hall took me to town, which was about four miles distant. The ear-ring was left at the jeweler's and as we were to spend the day at a friend's house we arranged to call for it on our way back. But you will say, what has all this to do with your dream? well, wait and you shall see.

We spent a pleasant day, called for the ear-ring on our way, and arrived home at half-past nine o'clock. As I was taking off my bonnet, godmother came into the room. "Lilian," she said, "I cannot find the case of diamonds anywhere. Did I not leave it in the drawer in my dressing-glass before I went out? I went to put in the other ear-ring now, and it was not there. Who could have taken it?"

"You certainly left it in the dress-case drawer," could any of the servants have taken it, do you think?"

"I am sure they would not," she answered. "I have had them with me for years, and never missed anything before."

"Are there any strangers about that could have come in through the window?"—

"No, Lilian; there are no strangers about the place except the gardner, and he seems a most respectable man. I got a very high character of him from his last place; in fact, we were told he was a most trustworthy person."

Next day there was a wonderful commotion about the missing jewel case. The police were sent for, and every place was searched over and over again, but to no purpose. One thing, however, puzzled us; on the window-sill was a foot-mark, and near the dressing-table a little bit of earth as if off a shoe or boot, which led us to think that the thief must have come in through the window. But how did he get up to it?

It was a good height from the ground, and the creeping plants were not in the least broken, as would have been the case had any one climbed up by them. A ladder must have been employed, and it was little to the credit of the police that this fact had not been properly considered. As the matter stood it was a mystery, and seemed likely to remain so, and only one ear-ring, was left of the valuable set.

In a few days I left for school, where I remained four years. I spent every vacation between my home and my godmother's. We often spoke of the stolen diamonds, but nothing had ever been heard of them, though a reward of £50 had been offered by Mr. Hall for any information that would lead to the detection of the thief. On my sixteenth birthday my godmother gave me a beatiful watch and chain and the diamond ear-ring, which she had got arranged as a necklace.

"I am so sorry, Lilian," said she, "that I have not the rest of those diamonds to give you; but if ever they are found, they shall be yours, my dear."

I must now pass over six years, which went by quietly and happily, nothing very important taking place until the last year, during which time I had been married. My husband was a barrister. We lived in the north of England. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Benson, and Mary, one of her daughters, lived some miles away from us, near the sea coast. It was a very lonely place, a long way from the little fishing town, or rather village of Burnley. I confess I often felt very nervous about Mrs. Benson and her daughter living alone (her husband being dead many years.) Except three women-servants in the house and the coachman and his family, who lived in the lodge, there was none nearer than Burnley, four miles off. Besides, it was known that there was a large quantity of plate in the house; and the little seaside village was often the resort of smugglers and other wild and lawless characters. One day while thinking of them, I felt so uneasy that I said to my husband; "I hope, Henry, there is nothing wrong with your mother; she has been in my mind all day."

"Oh," he said, "why should you feel so anxious about her to day? I saw her last Tuesday; and if she were ill, Mary would be sure to leave us know. It is only one of your 'fancies,' little wife."

Still I did not feel easy, for more than once before my so-called "fancy" had proved to be a "reality;" so I determined that in a few days I would go and see Mrs. Benson. All that evening I could not get her out of my thoughts, and it was a long time before I went to sleep. I think it must have been three o'clock in the morning that I awoke in a state of terror. I had dreamed that I saw Mrs. Benton standing in the window of her bedroom, beckoning me to come to her, and pointing to a female figure who was stealing along under the shade of the trees in the avenue, for the moon was shining brightly.

I started up thinking I heard her calling me. And there is the most extraordinary part of it all—though I was now quite awake, I heard as I thought, a voice saying to me; "Go tell Mrs. Benson, Martha is deceiving her; tell her to send her away at once."

Three times these words seemed to be repeated in my ear. I can't describe exactly what the voice was like, it was not loud, but quite distinct; and I felt as I listened that it was a warning, and that I must obey it. I woke my husband and told him my dream and the words I had heard. He tried to calm my mind and evidently thought me foolish to be so frightened at a dream. I said I would drive over the first thing after breakfast and see if anything was wrong with Mary or her mother. The only think that puzzled me was that Martha should be mentioned as deceiving Mrs. Benson. She acted as housekeeper and lady's maid to her, and was believed to be most trustworthy in every way. She had been four years with her and was much respected. She was a silent, reserved kind of person, about thirty-five years of age. One thing I had often remarked about her was, that, when speaking to any one she never looked straight at them; but I thought it might be from a kind of shyness more than anything else.

As soon as breakfast was over I set off, telling my husband I would not return until next day; and if possible, he was to come for me. He could drive over early and spend the day; and we would return home together in the evening, if all was well with his mother.

When I arrived I found Mrs. Benson and Mary looking as well as usual. Martha was sitting at work in her little room, which opened off Mrs. Benson's dressing-room.—I could not help looking at her more closely than I would have done at any other time, and I thought I saw a look of displeasure cross her face at seeing me. Mary and her mother were, of course, delighted to see me, and asked why Henry did not come too. So I told them I would stay till next day, if they would have me, and Henry would come for me then. They were much pleased at that arrangement, for it was not very often my husband could spend a whole day with them.

As the day passed on and nothing out of the way happened, I began to think I had frightened myself needlessly, and that my dream or vision might have been the result of an over-anxious mind. And then Martha, what about her? I did not know what to think; but I still felt a certain undefined uneasyness. I offered up a silent prayer to be directed to do right, and determined to wait patiently and do nothing for a while. I almost hoped I might hear the voice again, giving me definite instructions how to act. Lunch passed and dinner also; and the evening being very warm, for it was the middle of July, we sat at the opened window enjoying the cooling breeze that set in from the sea.

As they were early people, shortly after ten o'clock we said "good night," and went up to our bedrooms. My room looked on the avenue, some parts of which were in deep shade, while in other parts the moon shone brightly through breaks in the trees. I did not feel in the least sleepy; and putting out my candle I sat by the window, looking at the lovely view; for I could see the coast quite plainly, and the distant sea glittered like silver in the moonlight. I did not think how long I had been sitting there, until I heard the hall clock strike twelve. Just then I heard, as I thought, a footstep outside of my door, which evidently stopped there, and then in a few seconds passed on. I did not mind, thinking it might be one of the servants, who had been up later than usual, and was now going quietly to bed. I began to undress, not lighting the candle again, as I had light enough from the moon. As I came towards the window to close it, I saw, exactly as in my dream, a female figure—evidently keeping in the shade of the trees—going down the avenue. I determined to follow and see who it was, for I now felt the warning voice was not sent in vain, and I seemed to get courage, girl though I was, to fathom the mystery. I hastily dressed, threw a dark shawl over my head, and going noiselessly down stairs, opened the glass door in the drawing-room window, and left it so that I could come in again. I kept in the shade of the trees as much as possible, and quickly followed the path I had seen the woman take. Presently I heard voices; one was a man's the other a woman's. But who was she? I came close and got behind a large group of thick shrubs. I could now see and hear them quite well; they were standing in the light; I was in deep shade. Just then the woman turned her head towards me. It was Martha! What did she want there at that hour? And who was this man? I was puzzled. Where had I seen that face before? For that I had seen it before I was certain; but where, and when, I could not remember. He was speaking in a low voice, and I did not hear very distinctly what he said, but the last few words were: "And why not to-night? Delays are dangerous, especially now, as they are beginning to suspect me."

"Because Mrs. Benson's daughter-in-law is here, and she is sleeping in the room over the plate closet, and would be sure to hear the least noise. Wait until to-morrow night; she will be gone then. But, indeed, John, I don't like this business at all. I think we'd better give it up. No luck will come of it, I am sure."

"Look here, Martha," said the man. "I have a chance of getting off safe now. I have it all settled, if you will only help me to get the old woman's plate. With that and a few little trinkets I happened to pick up a few years ago, you and I may set up in business over in America. The other fellows will help me. Meet me here to-morrow night, to let me know that all is safe for us. See here. I have brought you a valuable present. Keep it until the plate is secure with me; for you must stay until all blows over; then make some excuse for leaving, and come over and join me New York. If you want money, sell these diamonds in Liverpool; they are worth no end of money."

I could see quite well that he took something out of his pocket and gave it to her. She held it up to look at it; and there, glistening in the bright moonlight, I saw—my god-mother's diamond earring!—the one that had been stolen over nine years ago, with the other jewels, from her room.

Here, then, at last, everything made clear, and all through my dream! Presently the light fell on the man's face again, and I instantly recognized my god-mother's very respectable gardener. A decent man he was believed to be, but a thief all the time, and one who hides his evil deeds under a cloak of religion. And who was this woman he seemed to have got such power over? Evidently his wife; for I gathered that from his conversation with her. I waited where I was until they were both gone—Martha back to the house and her husband to the village; then, as quietly as I could, I returned to the house and reached my room. Falling on my knees I gave thanks to God for making me the means of finding out such a wicked plot, and perhaps saving the lives of more than one under that roof, for it is more likely that had those desperate men been disturbed in their midnight plunder, they would not have hesitated at any deed which would enable them to carry out their wicked plans.

I slept little that night, and next morning tried to appear calm and composed, though I was frightened and really ill. I was longing for my husband to come that I might tell him all, and consult what was best to bed one, to prevent robbery and perhaps bloodshed. At last, to my great relief, I saw him coming. I ran to the gate to meet him, and told him what I had seen and heard the night before. "Now," I said, "will you ever laugh at my fancies again?"

"No, my dear little wife," said he. "I never will."

We then arranged that we should tell his mother and sister everything, and he was to go to the nearest police station and arrange with the chief officer to have a number of men ready in the wood near the house at 12 o'clock that night; that after dinner we were to say "good-bye" to Mrs. Benson, and drive home; but would return and join the police in the wood, and wait there until they saw Martha leave the house to meet her husband. We were then to go in and wait until the thieves came in when they were to be surrounded and taken prisoners. My husband wanted me to remain at our own house; but I would not do so, as I said I would only be imagining all sorts of dreadful things; besides I knew his mother and Mary would like to have me with them.

It all turned out as well as could be. The night was very fine; and just at 12 o'clock Martha stole down to the place where I had seen her the night before; then we all, about a dozen policemen and ourselves, went into the house. The men were stationed out of sight in different rooms, waiting for the robbers' entrance. Henry came up to Mrs. Benson's room, where all of us women were, including the two servants. With breathless anxiety we watched and waited. From where I stood I could see the way they would come.

It was about 12 o'clock when I saw Martha coming up the walk, and four men with her. "Look," I said; "there they are." They went around to the back door, and we heard them stealing along the passage in the direction of the plate closet. Then a sudden rush—a scream from the wretched Martha—imprecations loud and bitter—a shot—another scream.

"May God grant no lives will be lost," we prayed.

Poor Mary nearly fainted. At last we heard the officer call Henry to come down. The four men were well secured and taken to the police station. Martha was taken there too. She confessed she had let them in for the purpose of stealing the silver. One of the robbers was wounded in the arm, but no one else was hurt. Very thankful was I when I found next day that none were the worse for having gone through such a terrible scene.

The house where Martha's husband lodged was searched and the case of diamonds and many other valuable articles found there. This immensely respectable gardener had been a disgrace to his family and his profession. Left very much to himself through the indulgence of his employer, he had contracted the habit of tippling with low associates at the neighboring village, and became so completely demoralized as at length to assume the degraded character of a burglar. Now came the retribution which attends on wrong doing. The thieves were all tried at the next assizes, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

It is now many years since all this happened; but I can never forget what I went through those two dreadful nights; though I remember with thankfulness that through my dream and the warning voice I heard, I was the means of averting a great wrong, and perhaps murder. I do not impute anything supernatural to my dream. It may have merely been the result of tension of feelings, supported by some coincidences. At all events the results were such as I have described.

How to Keep a Piano.

The piano is constructed almost exclusively of various kinds of woods and metals; cloth, skin, and felt being used in the mechanical portion. For this reason atmospheric changes have a great effect on the quality and durability of the instrument, and it is necessary to protect it from external influences which might effect the materials of which it is composed. It must be shaded from the sun, kept out of a draught, and, above all, guarded against sudden changes of temperature. This latter is a most frequent cause of the piano getting out of tune, and the instrument should be kept in a temperature not lower than forty-four degrees and not higher than eighty-six degrees Farhenhelt. When too cold, the wood, cloth and skin swell, and the mechanism works badly; when to warm, materials shrink and cause clinking, squeaking, and other disagreeable sounds. Moisture is the greatest enemy of the piano, and it cannot be too carefully guarded against. In a short time damp will destroy every good point in the instrument.

The tone becomes dull and flat, the wires rusty and easily broken, the joints of the mechanism stiff, and the hammers do not strike with precision, and if these symptoms are not attended to at once, the piano is irretrievably spoilt. Therefore do not put your piano in a damp ground-floor room, or between two windows, or between the door and the window where there is a through draught. Never leave the piano open when not in use, and above all when the room is being cleaned. Do not put it near a stove, chimney, or hot-air pipes. Always wipe the keys after playing. Never pile books, music, or other heavy things on the top. Be careful when using the soft pedal not to thump the notes. Do not allow five-note or any other exercises of a small compass on a piano you have any regard for. A leather cover should be kept on the instrument when not in use, and removed every day for the purpose of dusting. A cushion of wadding or a strip of flannel laid on the keys will help to keep them white and preserve the polish. Never leave the piano open after a musical evening or dance. If your are obliged to have it in a damp room, do not place it against the wall, and raise it from the floor by means of insulators, and always cover it after playing. Employ the best tuner you can get, and, if a new instrument, let it be tuned every two months during the first year, and at least three times a year afterward. Always have it tuned after a soiree if the room has been very hot.

For the Republican.

Only one Condition of Life on Man's Part, Under the Covenant of Grace.

"The first covenant made with man was a covenant of works, wherein life was promised to Adam, and in him to his posterity, upon condition of perfect and personal obedience. Man, by his fall, having made himself incapable of life by that covenant, the Lord was pleased to make a second, commonly called the covenant of grace, wherein he freely offered unto sinners life and salvation by Jesus Christ, requiring of them faith in him, that they may be saved, and promising to give unto all those that are ordained unto life, His Holy Spirit, to make them willing and able to believe."—Conf. 47, 48.

With the foregoing declarations, the word of God agrees, as we find in John 3, 16-18. "For God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. He that believeth on Him is not condemned, but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed on the name of the only begotten Son of God." And the promise accompanying the condition agrees therewith, as we find in Ezek. 36, 26-27. "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you, and I will take away the stony heart out of thine flesh, and will give you a heart of flesh. I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments and do them."

Under the foregoing clear and emphatic declarations of the confession of faith, authorized and supported by the word of God, it would seem impossible for any one to mistake, vary or put a wrong construction on the one condition of the covenant of grace, that offers life and salvation by Jesus Christ to man, requiring only faith in Him that they may be saved.

Under the covenant of grace, there is only this one condition to be complied with by the sinner that seeks life and salvation; God in His word requires no other condition; He has made faith the first as well as the last condition of life and salvation by Jesus Christ, as it is said in first John 5, 10-11: "He that believeth not God hath made him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of His Son. And this is the record that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son."

Man must receive, accept and rest on the Lord Jesus Christ alone for justification, sanctification and eternal life, under the covenant of grace, and only when they have done so will they have obeyed and kept the one condition required of them under that covenant, as we learn in John 14, 6—"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh to the Father but by me;" and the Spirit testifies in 1st Cor. 3, 11, saying: "For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

But as even in the days of the Apostles, the pure and simple teachings of the gospel were perverted and misconstrued by the Gnosties and other pretentious philosophers of that period, so it is now.

Notwithstanding all the plainness and simplicity with which the Holy Spirit has for centuries set forth faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the only condition of life and eternal salvation, under the covenant of grace, man's wisdom is still seeking to pervert and misconstrue the simple truth of the gospel, and set up another condition of life and salvation. In their philosophy—setting aside the power and wisdom of God—they allege that because man is by nature "dead in trespasses and sins," that he is therefore wholly unable to comply with the condition of life and salvation contained in the covenant of grace; to do, therefore, what they believe Jesus Christ, as our Mediator, Saviour and Redeemer, could not do, under the one condition of the covenant of grace; they have prefixed the condition of regeneration, or a new birth into the Kingdom of God, and so make the faulty covenant perfect, and an effectual means of salvation to man "dead in trespasses and sins."

In the wisdom of God he has reserved to Himself and His Son certain rights and prerogatives, among which is the power of giving life, as we read in John 5, 13: "For it is God which worketh in you, both to will and to do His good pleasure." But these worldly wise philosophers are unwilling to trust God the Father with the power of life, as they are unwilling to trust in the fullness and efficiency of the precious blood and grace of Jesus Christ, His eternal and incarnate Son."

The pride of man is great: it caused Adam, the progenitor of the human family, even in his estate of primeval innocence in the garden of Eden, to seek to be as God, and to attain that end, led him into open disobedience and rebellion against God in eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and thereby brought sure and swift condemnation both upon himself and his posterity; and this same pride still reigns in the heart of fallen man; he is not willing to have the meek and lowly Jesus exalted to be a prince and and Saviour to His people; his pride revolts at the thought of the crucified Jesus sitting on the throne of the Eternal, and exercising all power in heaven and in earth. But most of all, his pride is hurt at the thought that in Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of Mary, "all fullness should dwell," even "all the fullness of God, for so it hath pleased the Father."

But the pride that caused Adam to rob God, though the same in nature and kind, seems infinitely less malignant and ungrateful than the pride that would rob the Lord Jesus Christs of the gifts that he has purchased for His people with His own precious life blood, or that would steal from Him the "finished salvation" of the Cross, and rob the triune God of His glory.

To the all important question, What must I do to be saved? the one answer of God by the Holy Spirit has always been, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Under the covenant of grace, as God has understood it from the beginning, and declared it in His word by His Holy Spirit, there is and can be no other condition of life and salvation, to be kept, filled and complied with on man's part.

There is no room for pride under this condition; the sinner must renounce all self dependence, and acknowledging his own utter inability to do anything of or for himself he must accept, receive and rest on the Lord Jesus Christ alone, as his own and only Mediator, Saviour and Redeemer, for eternal life and salvation; and having emptied himself of self, the sinner must take Christ as all in all things unto and for him, and so be filled of that fullness that it hath pleased the Father should dwell in Him for His people.

Were we even to admit two conditions of life and salvation, they could not be equal, and thus Dives, being a highly educated man, of large means, and of most respectable connection, would properly come into the kingdom of heaven in the most genteel and respectable manner; instead of stooping to receive life and eternal salvation by faith in the meek and lowly Jesus, he would be philosophically regenerated, born again, made a child of God, and would secure life and salvation without being put under obligations to the crucified Jesus for it, while Lazarus, being poor and unlearned, would very properly come into the kingdom by faith in the poor and despised Nazarine, that offered himself on the cross to satisfy divine justice, and bring in eternal life and salvation for the poor and needy, the ignorant and unlearned, and for the common people generally.

Those that are ashamed of Jesus may in the pride of their deceitful and desperately wicked hearts strive to evade the one condition of the covenant of grace, and succeed in convincing themselves and others that they have become the children of God, without exercising a true and saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, but for their belief they have no warrant in the word of God, and will assuredly find out at last that they have "forsaken the fountain of living waters, and have been hewing out to themselves cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water."

"As justification and sactification are blessings inseparably connected, it will assist us in forming correct ideas of both, to mark carefully the points in which they differ. They differ in this order: justification precedes, and sanctification follows; a sinner is pardoned and restored to the favor of God before the Spirit is given to renew him more and more after his image. They differ in their object: justification takes away the guilt of sin, sanctification cleanses from its stain or pollution. They differ in their form: justification is a judicial act, sanctification is a series of physical or moral acts, by which a change is affected in the qualities of the soul."

Now, as faith must precede justification in the same way that justification precedes sanctification, it follows, as a fair and legitimate inference, that faith must also precede regeneration, which is the seed, germ or beginning of sanctification.

The sinner is justified through faith, before the Spirit is given to regenerate or restore the moral image of God to the soul; the believer is pardoned before the new creature is formed, justified before "the promise of the Father" is received; then "the promise of the Father" regenerates and restores the moral image of God to the soul; "the new creature is formed, no member or feature is wanting, although they are yet diminutive and feeble, and it is yet but a babe; the body grows in all its parts, acquires vigor and activity, and advances towards the full stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus."

"This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders, which is become the head of the corner." "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."—Acts 4, 11-12. CALVIN.

Renovating Old Pasture.

Pasture fields in the South as well as the North have most of them been exhausted before being grazed, the owners having grown cotton, hemp, tobacco till the fertility was all extracted. It is absurd for farmers to talk or write about the merits of such soil as pastures, and all the arguments about such land paying for stock raising, dairying or fattening mutton or beef, is nonsense. Good meat, butter, wool, or stock of any kind must have rich, fat land to feed on; but whenever farmers possess a tract of land in every way adapted to permanent pasture they can't resist the inclination to plow, cultivate and extract all the plant-food, and then having seeded to timothy as the chief grass, and after having boasted of the fine meadow obtained, in two or three years they come to the chemist or agricultural press to know how to renovate the land.

Ice water retards digestion.

A Mountain Splitting.

The crown of Bald Mountain has been cracked again. The crevice which recently yawned from depths more or less abyssal, is now two feet wider and 150 feet longer than it was. A second crack has been discovered in the face of the otherwise solid rock, whence, as from the caves of Rich Mountain, a steady current of exceedingly cold air rushes out with considerable force. This opening when first seen appeared to be a small one, but by the removal of several loose fragments of rock, which was quickly and readily affected, it was enlarged sufficiently to permit the passage of a man's body, and several of the bolder members of the exploring party at once forced an entrance. Several smaller crevices were seen branching off on either hand, but holding to the plainest and safest route, the crack-finders were enabled to penetrate to a distance of 150 yards in the direction of the heart of the mountain. Bald Mountain is not far from Rich Mountain, from the crest of which seven states can be seen. Warm Springs (N. C.) are eight miles away by bridle path, and Chimney and Paint Rocks, in the wonderful French Broad Valley, are close at hand.

The aggregate annual value of the wild berry crop of this State, in favorable seasons, would be difficult to approximate, but it is not less than a half million of dollars. In the interior there is an unusual abundance of wild berries this summer, and large quantities will be gathered for the markets.

Among the mechanical toys at the Paris Exposition, are dolls that swim, dive and tread water, after the most approved human style.

Postmasters are exempt from militia duty.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Better Text Books.

Better school books than those in general use are demanded by the people. How to secure them has become an important problem, for when something better is presented it is not always an easy matter to secure recognition for its distinctive merits.

We have just completed an examination of a new series of arithmetics, by Wm. J. Milne, A.M., principal of the State Normal School, at Grenesco, N. Y. It is embraced in two volumes, entitled, respectively, "First Lessons in Arithmetic" and "The Practical Arithmetic." They are upon the inductive plan—that is, the pupil receives practical instruction in the elements of each rule before the rule itself is introduced, and thus the mere theory of numbers is displaced by absolute practice. By this means a deep, intuitive apprehension of the relations of numbers is cultivated, a result which cannot be encompassed by any other plan we have seen. Methods of calculation are impressed upon the mind by practical illustrations, and it is not too much to say that these arithmetics possess recommendations of a higher order than we generally expect to find in books for common school instruction. But they are no less welcome and valuable on account of their rarity. In addition to their other merits, they are the most substantially made book, as well as the cheapest and most attractive of any of the numerous texts on the subject that we have yet seen.

Another new work which has interested us to no small degree is a Grammar School History of the United States, by J. C. Ridpath, A.M., professor of History and Belles Lettres, in the Indiana Asbury University. In style and arrangement it appears to us inimitable. It is brilliant, accurate and attractive, and its 370 pages present a richer mine of instruction than it is possible for an ordinary writer to comprise within double the compass. A mere notice, such as we are attempting, will fail to do it justice. It is worthy of a searching, exhaustive review. The few prominent features we can find space to refer to are the progressive maps, chronological charts, topographical diagrams, complete index, pronouncing vocabulary and excellent portraits of distinguished Americans. The maps are in accord with the best authorities, and are known to be upon the basis of the government surveys. The charts are a complete resume of American and contemporaneous history. The diagrams indicate the locality and great battle-fields and important settlements. The portraits are authoritative and well executed. Beside these important helps for the student, the book is replete with illustrative incident and instructive explanation of notable events, and it has decidedly the best arrangement of its subject matter we have ever seen. There is nothing dry nor abstruse about it, but it is just the work to interest the pupil in the history of the country. We can not say as much for any similar book, and therefore recommend it as just the history wanted for youth. These books are published by Jones Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Eclectic Magazine.

Perhaps the most striking paper in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for August is "Eternal Hopes: A Reply to Many Critics," by the Rev. F. W. Farrar. In it Canon Farrar replies to the numerous writers who have criticised his recent volumn of sermons in the *Contemporary Review;* and the article as a whole is a very remarkable discussion of a topic of the most profound and undying interest. Another noteworthy paper is one by his Highness Midhat Pasha, on "The Past, Present and Future of Turkey;" and of exceptional interest is the second paper of the series entitled "Impressions of America," by Rev. R. W. Dale, entitled "Politics." The scientific articles are even better than usual, one on "The Origin of Flowers" leading off the number, while another, entitled "A Fiery World," explains the probable physical condition of Mercury, the nearest to the sun of all the planets. "Meryon and Moryon's Parise," by Frederick Nedmore, is described by the *Spectator* as "a model magazine paper," and "The Great Tropical Fallacy," by J. Arbuthnot Wilson, is not inferior in either interest or literary merit. There is a very suggestive article by Matthew Arnold on "Jackson's Lives of the Poets," and also a brilliant review of "Philochristus," a book which has made a profound sensation in England. The poetry and fiction of the number (including four chapters of Wm. Black's "Macleod of Dare" and a lively, short story, entitled "A Romance by Rum-Light,") are of exceptionally high quality, and the four Editorial Departments are well filled. Finally, there is a fine steel portrait of Professor Helmholtz, the great German chemist, with a sketch of his life copied from *Nature*.

Single copies 45 cents, one copy one year, $5. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street. N. Y.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July (printed by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay St., New York) opens with the fourth part of "John Caldigate." Fortune seems to favor this youth, who not only makes money but disposes of his English embarrassments without much trouble. Let us hope that he is also well rid of his Australian encumbrances.

Besides about a dozen translations from Heine by Martin, there is a long poem entitled "The Two Muses."

The first part of "Gordon Baldwin," by Randolph Lindau, draws a forcible comparison between selfishness and generosity. The characters are American, but the scene is laid in Paris."

"Gælic Lore and Modern Slang," is an entertaining philological article, quoting from Dr. Chas. Mackay's "Gælic Etymology of the English Language," though not always agreeing with it.

"Our Kentish Parish" describes very fully a charming country in the hop-growing district of England.

The Eastern question being laid aside for the present, gives south Africa a chance to bring her grievances before the public. The question in this case seems to be, "What shall we do with the native?" but the article embodies an interesting account of the country and its settlers.

In conclusion, we have a short discussion of "the Congress."

This number is the first of a new volume.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay St., N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, British Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

A LEGEND OF WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—A single heroic incident, relating as it does to "Kate's Mountain," at the White Sulphur, is worthy of record as a leaf of old times. It dates back to the period when the region was like the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky. A brave mountaineer living near the springs received sudden intelligence that the Indians were advancing. A block-house near Covington was the only place of refuge, and he said to his wife, "Kate, I'll carry our children to the fort first, and then come back for you." Taking the children, he hastened toward the fort. The Indians made their appearance; the mother fled for refuge to the mountain, afterward known by her name, and thence to the fort, and here, when attacked by the savages, she continued to mould bullets even after her husband was killed. Thence the name of "Kate's Mountain;" and the legend has the brave ring of old days, though one vainly asks why brave Mrs. Kate did not *accompany* her husband and children. To inquire thus, however, were to inquire too curiously. There seems no doubt of the truth of the legend. This brave settler and his wife were the grandfather and grandmother of James Caldwell, Esq., a gentleman of great worth and ability, who may be called the true founder of the prosperity of the White Sulphur.—JOHN ESTEN COOKE, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

NEW MUSIC.—The latest and best Song and Chorus is entitled, "*Homeless and Alone Tonight.*" It is by Will L. Thompson, author of the famous songs, "*Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore,*" and "*Drifting with the Tide.*"

Kept at all music stores, and sent to any address for 40 cents.

Published by W. L. THOMPSON & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. 10-27-1y.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
10-27-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

10 7 tf

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

9 42 1y

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF SALES AT

Valentines' Stores

THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTTO,

"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"

Has resulted in an increase of

20, 40, 60, AND EVEN 100 PER CENT.

In some branches of our business.

WE OFFER SPECIAL RATES TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

In Centre County,

And can thereby always fill orders satisfactorily. We buy at very close rates and give this advantage also to our customers.

A LARGE STOCK OF COFFEE.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF COFFEE.

We Purchase with great Care, and study to meet the Tastes of our Customers.

WE HAVE ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

Our sales have greatly increased, thus showing to us that our efforts and attention to this article have not been in vain.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Our sale of Fish has been very large this season.

Handling Superior Quality and Full Weights only.

Tended to increase confidence in our goods, and renewed sales.

DRY GOODS.

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Linens, Laces, Hosiery, &c., &c.

A well Assorted Stock of Straw Hats.

VALENTINES & CO.,
Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Ja'71-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN L. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. L. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after June 2, 1878:

SUMMER.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55	p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25	a m
" " Williamsport	8 35	a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40	a m
" " Renovo	10 55	a m
" arr at Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia	7 20	a m
" " Harrisburg	10 50	a m
" " Williamsport	2 20	p m
" " Lock Haven.	3 25	p m
" arr at Renoo	4 40	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	4 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 45	a m
" " Harrisburg	3 35	p m
" " Williamsport	7 30	p m
" arr at Lock Haven	8 40	p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven	6 40	a m
" " Williamsport	7 14	a m
" arr at Harrisburg	11 55	a m
" " Philadelphia	3 45	p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo	10 05	a m
" " Lock Haven	11 20	a m
" " Williamsport	12 40	p m
" arr at Harrisburg	4 10	p m
" " Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8 35	p m
" " Lock Haven	9 45	p m
" " Williamsport	11 05	p m
" arr at Harrisburg	2 45	a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 35	a m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 58	a m
" " Philadelphia	7 35	a m
ACCO'M. Leaves Renovo	7 55	a m
" arr. at Lock Haven	10 40	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTPRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-tf.

GO TO **J. R. BARTROFF** FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-tf *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Reller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10 2-1y

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, nex door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro. has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Miscellaneous.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, remote reading. 250 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Ruptures, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or the three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Disease of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information, by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 278 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

GUNS5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. Hegarth, Moore & Brooks St. Louis.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless, no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARTER, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. 9-36-1y

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST **NAVY Tobacco!**

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia. 29 4t.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 9 25 1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT.
For Supreme Judge—JAMES P. STERRET.
For Lieut. Governor—CHAS. W. STONE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—AARON K. DUNKLE.

Having nothing to defend let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. HENRY M. HOYT.

CLEARFIELD Democrats do not like Greenbackers.

YELLOW fever prevails in several places along the coast.

THE United States contains 60,000,000 acres of School lands.

SIR GARNET WOLSLEY has been appointed Governor of Cyprus.

THE Democratic State Committee will meet at Cresson on Thursday, August 1, 1878.

THE Philadelphia *Chronicle* says the Nationals are less confident of their strength than a month ago.

THE ice ring has increased the price of that transparent substance from $25 to $60 per ton in New Orleans.

THE Royal family of England gets $3,000,000 annually in money grants. President Hayes gets a salary of $50,000.

THE latest thing in the line of revelation is that the Mormons are supplying Indians with guns, ammunition, etc.

AN exchange remarks that the milk man is one of your fashionable sort. He is a steady patron of the watering places.

ON Tuesday of last week the Potter Fraud Committee held a twenty-minute session. They must be getting sick of their job.

IN Tennessee, last Wednesday, a party of Democrats quarreled among themselves, and the result was that two were fatally shot.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says the Greenback candidate for Governor is a holder of national bank stock and owner of U. S. bonds.

PUNCH gets off a very good thing in saying that there is between European Progress and European Congress all the difference between Pro and Con.

THE Government has bought 300,000 ounces of fine silver from the Bank of California, 300,000 from the Anglo-California Bank, and 70,000 from Lazard Freres, all payable in standard dollars.

DURING the latter part of last week trouble occurred between a lot of unemployed men and a number of laborers at Washington, D. C., because the latter were engaged on a job at seventy-five cents per day. The mob consisted of about two hundred persons. On Saturday great crowds thronged several parts of the city and attacks were again made. The mounted police are on duty, and every movement of the mob is nder strict surveilance.

"Enough of that Damned War."

The *Watchman*, of the 19th inst., under the same heading as the above, says:

"Governor Curtin delivered an oration at Philipsburg on the Fourth of July, which was specially noted for its eloquence, and at its close, as the Governor was passing out of the stand, a soldier who had served throughout the war stopped him and said: 'Governor, I served in the late war in a Pennsylvania regiment, and the last time I saw you was about the time of the surrender. I have listened attentively to your speech to-day, and approve what you have said. I have never voted anything but the Republican ticket, but I'm done. I'm for a change, and intend to vote with the Democrats.' 'Do you mean that?' said one of the gentlemen, a citizen of the place. 'I do,' said he, 'I've had enough of that damned war, and if it is to be fought over, I'm in favor of letting the quartermasters and contractors do the fighting.'"

As to the exact truthfulness of the facts presented in this choice bit of intelligence, we shall not worry ourselves nor our readers in trying to ascertain, but with the sentiment expressed we have to do. From the reading of the *Watchman* one would be led to believe that the intelligence of the incident recounted, and the sentiment said to be expressed by the war-worn veteran, had been communicated by the ex-Governor himself. But we are yet scarcely willing to think that he who won fame and honor and reputation as a war Governor has so far forgotten his pride and prestige as to peddle a sentiment so much at variance with his whole public life and adverse to every honest sentiment of his heart with approval to such a sheet as the *Watchman*, which is ever ready to snatch up with avidity and eagerness every such bit of sentiment which is so heartily in accord with its past treasonable record and its present views.

ENOUGH OF THAT DAMNED WAR! Ah, what does that mean? That the war which compelled the shedding of the best and most patriotic blood in the land should now receive the curses of those who now enjoy its benefits in more ways than one? That the war that saved the government and preserved the nation as a unit, at so great a cost of blood and treasure, should now receive the imprecations and curses even of those who were not tinctured with treason while its rebellious arm was endeavoring to destroy it? That the time has come when the "Boys in Blue" should be damned for fighting for the "Old Flag," and be called upon to apologize for the part they played in the war, and that the "Gray Back" should be honored for the part he played in the rebellion? That treason should be honored, and loyalty and patriotism humbled, cursed and spat upon by those who now enjoy the fruits and blessings of the very sacrifices made by and through the loyalty and patriotism of the best men and soldiers in the country, or that ever carried a musket or marched into battle?

Ah, no! It can't be? We say all honor to that war. Too many brave sons fell a sacrifice to the fiendish hand of treason and rebellion now to do other than most sacredly hold in highest honor those who fought for the country's weal. During the war the sentiment of the *Watchman* was just that which is expressed in the heading of this article, and its sentiment in relation to that war will never be changed. And in this sentiment it is in entire harmony with the great majority of the Democratic party, and hence rolls as a sweet morsel under its tongue, and with gusto publishes any expression of sentiment in harmony with its own supposed to come from a source that was apparently loyal during the test at least. With the predisposition of the Democratic party to treason and rebellion, its eagerness to exalt traitors and humiliate and degrade patriots, its readiness to cripple the government by destroying the army, its willingness to embark into a revolution by its assault upon the title of the President in utter disregard of all law, and in self-admitted violation of the law and the constitution, we warn all true citizens that the imperative duty of the hour is to stand fast by their guns and again rally around the flag. Jeff Davis publicly reasserts the heresy of secession and treason, and declares the cause of the South not lost.

South Carolina again defies the power of the United States, and asserts the superiority of her State courts over those of the United States, which simply means the right of the State SUPREME over that of the Nation.

Men who utter or approve of sentiment such as the *Watchman* approvingly expresses and publishes should not and cannot with safety be trusted in any high official position. Let us beware ere it is too late.

THERE are over 25,000 flouring mills in the United States, giving employment to 60,000 men. These mills turn out annually 50,000,000 barrels of flour.

Errors in Scientific Research.

The following essay was composed and delivered before a large audience at the eighth annual commencement of the Plainfield public school, July 5, 1878, by Edward F. Millikin, a lad of fourteen years, and a son of Samuel Millikin, Esq., of that place, well known to most of our citizens. It was a very creditable effort, and won for the lad many flattering compliments. Honest, earnest effort will always meet with its reward. If our young friend always tries to excel in whatever he undertakes, he will find friends who will appreciate and honor him for his efforts.

THE ESSAY.

In order to deduce benefit from scientific research, scientists must gaurd against error. To do this surely and intelligently its causes and effects must be thoroughly understood. The prime cause of error is man's mental inability to comprehend those great truths by which he is surrounded. His very origin and destiny are shrouded in mystery and his life is but a short period of conscious existence. In this brief space all the knowledge which he receives is the testimony of his senses. He has often doubted the evidence of these senses and has speculated as to the existence of a reality corresponding to his impressions; but he does not know that the reality exists, for how would he prove it except by referring to his senses?

Even his powers of conception are limited, for he cannot conceive of anything which has not before been presented to his senses. Neither can he understand all the relations existing between external objects. Few can grasp the ratio of a rod to a mile; no one can understand the relation of one mile to the 92,000,000 miles which separate us from the centre of our solar system, yet mechanically we know that such a relation exists. But we cannot conceive of the relation of that 92,000,000 miles to infinity. We know of no such relation, and so we positively affirm that there is none confined by the circle of the five senses, we are unable to cope with the grand problems and mighty truths which God has embodied in our universe.

In physical investigation, we are harassed and hindered by difficulties just as grave, though of a totally different nature. Here the difficulty lies not so much in man as in man's work.

Enter the Allegheny observatory whence electric nerves convey intelligence to our great cities and mete out time for a whole continent. Notice the great telescopes firmly seated on massive stone pillars of several tons weight, founded on solid rock.

Nothing can seemingly be more steady and immovable, yet a slight tap of the hand on one of the pillars will cause a star to tremble in the field of vision; a ray of sunlight or a current of air, by warming those ponderous pillars, will cause them to expand and to tilt the telescope out of level, thus destroying the accuracy of time used by a whole nation. It is in consequence of these minute errors that after nearly a century's labor in search of the sun's parallax we are a little nearer an absolutely correct result; and scientific men now abandon the search after the sun's distance, as obtained from observation on the transit of Venus.

All theories derived from investigation according to the deductive method of reasoning are subject to contradiction in each new phenomenon. Of course the probability and even certainty of the truth of any one theory increases with each new phenomenon, confirming that theory, yet one is at any time liable to arise which will modify or destroy the theory. This most potent cause of error interposed its evil effects in the dark ages, over shadowing the world in its gloom of ignorance and superstition until that grand outburst of intellectual light in the inauguration of the new philosophy.

The history of Mohamedan fanaticism affords an apt illustration of the error into which man is led by his prejudices or his passions. Recall the martyrs to superstition and religious intolerance. Does not the world honor as its heroes those who have maintained the truth against the passion of their fellow man and have died for the cause of science or religion? These constitute by far the greatest causes of error because so subtle and so universal.

Because man's intellect is so finite he can investigate but few of nature's wonders, and so most of our knowledge is second-hand and we use the fruits of other men's labors. Thus knowledge is founded on human testimony. But how inaccurate is man's testimony? He may be sincere but not accurate; honest, but not correct. Let two persons view the same affair, call them as witnesses and it will be found that they will not and cannot give the same account of the same transaction and neither account will be absolutely correct. Man does not know that the evidecne of his senses is really correct but he does know that reliable or not they are subject to modifications produced by many foriegn and variable causes, rendering them deceptive and unreliable.

Locke has shown that all thought, consequently testimony, is due either to sensation or to reflection and that reflection is governed by sensation. Since sensation is so fallible and reflection is governed by it, how inaccurate becomes the expression of thought. The necessary dependence placed upon unreliable human testimony is another grave cause of error in modern science.

Other causes there are which, because unseen and unexplained, only serve to complicate and increase the injurious effects of those which we partially comprehend.

The effect of these fallibilities and inaccuracies is to complicate all methods of reasoning, to overthrow some theories and to induce false ones. Since even in the investigation of nature, we are so hindered by a limited intellect, how can we hope from natural phenomena, to fathom the existence and attributes of a Divine Being?

But in observing nature, man, though harrassed by these errors, is not debarred from receiving inestimable benefit. Surrounded as we are, by the evidences of scientific research and scientific triumph, we notice little, and admire less the results of an industrious investigation of nature's secrets. We cannot realize the benefit received from science. Much less can we conceive of the good which she has in store. Although troubled by unconscious error, thoughtful, industrious and careful research, will reward the effort with most glorious results.

Chairman Speer's Inability.

A short time since Chairman Speer, of the Democratic State Committee made a tour through the oil regions, but was very unsuccessful in his management. An irate Democrat, writing to the Pittsburgh *Telegraph* says of him:

"R. Milton Speer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in company with P. J. Pierce, of Mercer, visited this county recently. Mr. Speer has shown himself, by this visit, entirely deficient in the diplomacy the Democracy expected him to wield in conciliating all wings of the party. Better would it have been for Mr. Dill had he kept him in Huntingdon than to have him come to this county in company with a one-horse polititian of the 'Messer' diocese, for in that lies the insult offered to Venango county. The object of Mr. Speer's visit has been to oil the troubled waters of the Democracy of the county in advance of the intended voyage of Mr. Dill; but when the bark in which he sails strikes Venango county, a tempestuous sea will engulph her, or she, with her chargo, will be dashed to pieces on the rocks of an indignant Democracy."

MISS ABIGAIL H. SMITH died at her home in Glastonbury on Tuesday of last week. She was eighty-two years old. Miss Abigail and her sister Julia were well known throughout the country for their resistance to taxation without suffrage. Miss Julia, who is eighty-six years old, survives her sister. Both of the sisters attended the Woman Suffrage Convention in Washington last winter. They resisted the payment of taxes without representation, and were so persistent in their opinions that they would not permit any one to pay their taxes for them. Some of their property was sold, but not much. In 1876 they addressed a petition to the Legislature in which they stated that the anxiety of waiting for the tax collector's visit took off all desire to attend the exhibition at Philadelphia.

ALECK MCCLURE wrote to his paper from Bedford Springs last week. In speaking of Gov. Curtin, he says, in regard to his (Curtin's) opposition to Cameron: "He will return to the struggle this year, and the foe that the younger Cameron has most to fear in all the multitude arrayed against him, is Andrew G. Curtin." Aleck is a good political almanac on pins, and naturally affiliates with political apostates; but notwithstanding all this, coupled with the efforts of Curtin & McClure's *Times*, Hoyt will walk into the mansion that the first-named member of the firm had the ability once to so honorably fill, with a rousing majority in November. "Whoop 'er up!"

COLONEL MOSBY has been interviewed about the renomination of General Grant by the Republicans in 1880 for President. He says he will be renominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for President in 1880, and that he will be overwhelmingly elected. He says Grant can carry all the States Hayes did and several more, and that Grant is the only Republican that can carry any Southern State; that he can carry States in the South because Southern men will dare more and risk more to support him than anybody else.

THE editor of the Concord (N. C.) *Sun* says: "We saw Alexander Stephens on the cars the other day. We thought it was somebody's overcoat thrown in the only unoccupied seat in the coach, and, picking it up, we started to throw it across the back of the seat, when it began to kick and swear. We dropped it, and as it hit the floor a voice said: 'I am Alexander Stephens, sir.' He is as thin as a June shad, weighs about thirty pounds, and sitting sideways it will take six such as he to fill a car seat."

PERUVIAN journals state that on the 1st of the month twenty-five men from San Pohlo invaded the town of San Miguel and began to sack it. The inhabitants attacked the invaders with uncontrollable fury. The result was fifteen of the gang were instantly killed, while the remaining ten were severely wounded and taken prisoners. On the following day the latter died, and the public square of San Miguel offered a revolting spectacle of twenty-five corpses strewed in all directions.

Elopement from Renovo.

The Renovo *Record* of last week contains the following account of the elopement of Stewart Hitchcock and Mrs. Mary Egle, both married persons, residing in that town:

On or about the first of this month Mary Egle, wife of Charles Egle, a painter, employed by the P. & E. R. R. Co., this place, left for Elmira, N. Y., for the purpose of visiting her parents and making a payment on a house and lot which Mr. Egle purchased for her in that city, some five years since. The property was bought for $1200, on which they had paid nearly $1000, leaving a balance of $200. When Mrs. Egle left this place she took with her about $50. The following week she wrote to her husband for $40 more, which amount she stated was necessary to satisfy their creditor. The money was promptly forwarded to her after pay day. About the same time Mrs. Egle left for Elmira, Stewart Hitchcock, a blacksmith by trade, aged about 24 years, who has been working for the railroad company here for a number of years, sent his wife and two children on a visit to York, Pa. Hitchcock was a frequent visitor at Mr. Egle's house. He and Egle were members of the Citizens' Cornet Band, and had been on intimate terms for the past 6 months. His visits to Egle's house became more frequent as time passed on, while his personal attentions to Mrs. Engle, in the absence of her husband, began to attract the eyes of neighbors. Lately rumors of a scandalous character gained circulation, the truth of which we know nothing about.

However, on Wednesday of last week came the *denouement*. On that day, instead of returning home, she stopped at Lock Haven, at the Junction House, and sent word to Hitchcock to join her there the following morning. Hitchcock took the morning train, met her there, and they were seen together by persons living in that city.

Learning of his wife's designs, Mr. Egle left for Lock Haven on mail train the same evening, but before he arrived his truant wife and Hitchcock had taken their departure for parts unknown. He learned there that his wife's trunk had been taken away from the railroad station during the day, and that they had hired a conveyance and drove up to Mill Hall, evidently for the purpose of taking the cars at that point.

It is also rumored that during Mrs. Egle's visit to Elmira, N. Y., she disposed of her property for the purpose of carrying out successfully the elopement.

Mrs. Egle is of German descent, about 24 years of age, stoutly built, black eyes, and of prepossessing appearance. She married her husband some eight years ago, with whom she had one child, a daughter, between 6 and 7 years, who is now near Elmira with her grandfather, a Mr. Duttenhofer. The husband is unable to account for her present actions.

Hitchcock has, for a long time past, been considered a debased character, too low to give his wife and family a respectable support. His parents and relatives are respectable people, and have, we are told, used their best endeavors to get employment for him, and thus give him a chance to make a man of himself by providing for the welfare of his wife and little family. He is about 24 years old, about 5½ feet tall, thick set, dark complexion, black curly hair, dark gray eyes and large nose.

Any information of the whereabouts of either of them will be gratefully received by Mr. Egle, the deserted husband.

QUEEN VICTORIA has conferred the order of the Garter upon Beaconsfield. This order is composed of the highest-toned people of the world, among whom is the King of Italy, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Portugal, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the Emperor of Brazil, the Shah of Persia, the King of the Hellenes, half a dozen German Princes, fifteen British Dukes, and a number of Earls. Edward III instituted the order five hundred years ago.

A PROMINENT Southerner believes that if something is not done to place the colored people of that section of the country in a better condition, wholesale emigration to Liberia and the West will result.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

EAGLEVILLE, July 29, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Will you be kind enough to allow us a very small space in your paper and oblige the Liberty Baptist Sunday-school.

On Saturday, August 10th, we propose having a grand basket pic-nic in Masden's woods, at Eagleville station, one-half mile from town. In connection with the pic-nic there will be an Odd Fellows parade, members in full regalia. Eminent speakers are invited, and a number of Sabbath-schools will be present. A festival will be held on the grounds, the proceeds to be equally divided between the Odd Fellows and Liberty Baptist Sabbath-school. The public generally invited.

W. A. RIDGE,
Chairman S. S. Com.

—Go to Sechler's for your groceries.

Additional Local Matters.

—The railroad magnates at the recent conference in Saratoga are compared to the participants in the Berlin Congress. Vanderbilt stands in the place of Russia that expected everything, but gets but little; Mr. Kiog, as the Beaconsfield of the occasion, having manipulated things so as to have the Grand Trunk (Turkey) use the Baltimore and Ohio line, and show that the other roads are ready to unite in opposition to the New York Centsal. The Bismarck of the occasion, clearly, is Colonel Scott, the peacemaker and go-between. Jewett, of the Erie, is Austria, as whatever benefits have fallen to that road have been procured through the influence of the Baltimore and Ohio. Like the Berlin treaty it is impossible to say what phase the Saratoga settlement will yet assume. But let it go as it will, Sechler & Co., in the Bush House Block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office, are all right. They sell groceries to the Bismarcks and Beaconsfields of Bellefonte, at prices that defy competition, and they have this class of custom because they sell good goods. They are now selling meat to the best families in town, for the same reason. They kill none but the best cattle, and say without fear of successful contradiction, that at no other place in town, can meat be bought that will compare with Sechler's for excellence. At no other place can the average customer obtain what he calls for. If you want tenderloin steak you are as apt to get a piece close to the horns as any where else. Sechler does not do this kind of business; but if he has not exactly what you call for, he will tell you so. Just try Sechler's meat if you want to be sure of getting good.

—The only objection made to Senator Edmunds as the Republican candidate for the Presidency comes from the Albany *Journal*, which insists that he "is too useful a man in the Senate to be lost from that body in the Presidency or anywhere else." The same may be said of Louis Doll, who keeps a boot and shoe store in printer's row, opposite the Bush House. Some time ago he left us and went to York, but he found that he could not be spared from the "city mit ter peautiful spring," so he returned. He sells shoes of all kinds cheaper than they can be bought at any other place. He does repairing better than any other shoe-maker in the world, and, to cap all, he is a jolly little Dutchman, and everybody likes to deal with him. If any of our readers have not seen him, it will pay them to call.

—The "Reminiscences and Incidents in the Life and Travels of a Pioneer Preacher of the Ancient Gospel, with a few Characteristic Discourses," by Elder N. J. Mitchell, of Howard, is a work that contains much of interest relating to that gentleman's early ministerial life, as well as his subsequent work. It will be found interesting, especially to members of the Christian church.

—Work on the iron bridge to be constructed across the Moshannon by Centre and Clearfield counties is under way. Stone masons are building the abutments, and it is expected that the structure will be completed by September 1st. The Milton Bridge Company has the contract, which fact insures a good bridge, as these parties are known to construct nothing but good work.

—Arrangements have lately been made to pay all premiums due exhibitors from the agricultural society of Centre county for the year 1877. Those who have claims of this kind upon the society can have them satisfied by calling at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, Clement Dale, in Bellefonte.

—Under the new militia law the State furnishes the uniform, and each company is entitled to $500 a year, which is divided among the men at the end of the year in proportion to attendance at drill. The pay for privates, when in actual service, is $1.50 a day.

—On Wednesday afternoon last a party of workmen were blasting limestone rocks on Water street above High. When the explosion occurred a huge boulder was thrown across the street and struck on the pavement along the creek, breaking a big hole in it.

—Wilbur F. Reeder, Esq., will leave for his home, Catawissa, this morning, to spend several weeks. During his absence he expects to attend Mountain Grove camp-meeting. We wish our fellow-townsman plenty of enjoyment and a good time generally.

—On Thursday afternoon last a fire broke out in the woods near Port Matilda. Several parties undertook to fight it, and in the attempt fired a lot of lumber belonging to John I. Thompson, destroying about 200,000 feet. It was partially insured.

—Thomas E. Watt, Esq., Western Passenger agent of the Penna. R. R., located at Pittsburgh, passed over the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad one day last week in company with other railroad officials of connecting lines. Mr. Watt is a pleasant gentleman, and constitutes a live railroad institution within himself.

—There is no end to the rush of people that go to Sechler's to buy their groceries and meat. This shows that our people can appreciate the efforts of a firm that endeavors to supply none but the best goods in the market. You need not go to Sechler for poor goods. He does not keep them.

—The Presbyterian church of Jacksonville will hold a festival for the benefit of the church and Sunday-school on next Saturday evening, August 3d. Ice cream, cakes, candies and good things generally will be bountifully served. "Come all" is their invitation.

—Maj. Reynolds' fine Alderney cow, valued at over $300, died suddenly Sunday night last from an excess of carbonic acid gas in the stomach. The animal had been milked in the evening, and shortly after her paunch began to expand, when she died in a few minutes.

—A greenback meeting was held on last Saturday night at Howard. The attendance was moderately good. The speakers were Mr. Lyman, of Lock Haven, and Mr. Denham, of Howard. The results will be made known in November.

—For excursion tickets to Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, and emigrant tickets, and the fullest information about going west, apply or write to Wm. Shortlidge, General Agent for Western Emigration, Bellefonte, Pa. 30-3t

—All makes of sewing machine needles can be found at the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s new office, Allegheny St., opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa. 30-3t

—Yesterday, shortly after dinner, the wrecked engine and cars that went through Miller Spring's trestle, B. & S. S. R. R., were brought to town.

—H. K. Darrah, painter at McQuistion's carriage works, is doing the striping on the governors manuafactured at the car works.

—The Episcopal congregation was without service last Sunday, owing to the absence of Rector Hewitt, who is at Bedford Springs.

—Everybody in town is invited to call and examine the new and complete sewing machine at Bunnell & Aikens' for $25.

—Jacob Dunkle, of Walker township was injured last week, while unloading hay, by a hay fork.

—Nine or ten persons from this place went on the Niagara excursion yesterday morning.

—The Evangelical Sunday-school, of Rebersburg, had its annual pic-nic last Saturday at Bailey's farm.

—Charles Robinson, of Milesburg, is building a new dwelling house near the Methodist church.

—Mr. E. A. Niven has severed his connection with the Wilkesbarre *Leader*.

—A little oil has been found in the Osceola oil well, first sand.

—We haven't been to Penn Cave.

DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

A Lunatic Delivers a Lecture and then Kills Himself Before the Audience.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A *Times* special from Capron, Ill., says that a dramatic suicide occurred there on Tuesday night. Early last May George W. Burleigh, who is an old resident of Ohio, having lived in various parts of that State, came to that town ostensibly to start a tonsorial establishment. Burleigh was a man of varied accomplishments, fine education and versatile in conversation. While at Capron he was always in depressed spirits. Last Sunday he published a card informing the citizens that, in order to gratify an often expressed curiosity on the part of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connelly in Chicago, he would, on the evening of the 23d instant, deliver a lecture in Thornton Hall, and at its conclusion gratify them by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission would be one dollar, and the amount realized should be used in his funeral expenses, and the remainder be invested in the works of Huxley, Tyndall and Darwin for the town library. His idea in ending his life was to secure eternal peace by annihilation. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, and after delivering an infidel lecture of wonderful power in a manner and tone which marked him as an adept, he suddenly drew a Derringer, placed it to his forehead, and despite the attempt to prevent the rash deed, fired and fell into the arms of two friends, who were on the wings of the stage, for the purpose of hindering the execution of the design. The large sized ball literally tore his brain to pieces. He left a request that his body be forwarded to his friends in Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, '78.

Weeks ago—months perhaps—vague rumors were current that a strike all over the country was premeditated on the 15th of June, the last day of Congress, as they supposed. They could be traced to no authentic source, and occasioned uneasiness to only a few whose attention could be diverted from Congressional sensations, then rife, long enough to pay any heed to this allowed danger threatening our rear. The time passed, and as no outbreak occured the reports were set down to the credit of alarmists. But a well known correspondent of the *Tribune* makes some statements so specific and apparently well founded, as to compel attention. Substantially they are to the effect that the preparations made by Governor Hartranft prior to the date mentioned to crush out at every cast such a movement, and his unmistakable sincerity in the matter induced the leaders to postpone the date to August 15th. The correspondent claims to have his information from a prominent Pennsylvania manufacturer whose position gives him the most ample opportunities for ascertaining the secret purposes of the labor organizations in his State. One of his employes who participated in some of the secret deliberations of the plotters, is mentioned as having revealed this much of the programme. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed to note any effect from the *Tribune* expose; but no one can review the terrible havoc wrought last year by the mob in its few days domination at various points, and the perils we barely escaped, without a feeling that State Governments will be guilty of criminal negligence if they permit themselves to be again taken by surprise as they were a year ago.

Crops in the West are reported as largely harvested or so far advanced that they were not materially affected by the recent hot weather, preceded and followed by severe storms of wind and rain. But wheat in certain portions of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and to a small extent in a few other States, was just at that stage of developement to be most seriously affected by vicissitudes of the weather, and was so damaged as to have inflicted a loss of from 15 to 30 per cent. on previous estimates. But making all allowances for these misfortunes it is claimed the crop will be considerably above the average. Oats were also somewhat damaged, but the hot weather appears to have been uniformly favorable to corn. With more than an average yield in nearly all of our principal farm products, with the balance of trade so largely in our favor, and with the tremenduous yield of our mines, our politico-social economist is put to his trumps as he rarely is, to satisfactorily account for the tardy revival of business. But there is one cause which every reflecting person can see as readily as the expert; and that is the general feeling of timid and lack of confidence that fell on the energies of the country like a blighting mildew in 1873; and all this coincidence of favoring circumstances has not yet been able to restore the old feeling of courage and buoyancy.

Hardly a day goes by that some new illustration is not offered of the evils of postponing important legislation to a date so late that it must be hurried through without scrutiny, if enacted at all. June 21st a bill was passed reducing the fees of the pension attorneys; but unwillingly, I presume, the same bill abolished the penalty for over charges, and the class it was designed to benefit may be plundered and cheated to the extent of all that is coming to them without let or hindrance, by the crowd of irresponsible vampires always on the lookout for such opportunities.

The reported advance of McKenzie across the Rio Grande has not yet been confirmed, so far as known to the public. But in view of the orders given Ord when here a few weeks ago for "a more vigorous policy" it does not seem improbable. Large numbers of the old Mexican lobby have turned up here within the past ten days, all jubilant and boastful that it is the opportunity they have long waited to go into the land of the "Greaser" and work out our "manifest destiny" according to the programme of the filibusters of the Pierce and Buchanan dynaties.

The seeming effect had on the Government by the bullying threats of Ku Klux Judge Kershaw of South Carolina, has invited the severest comment. While the Government vacilities and temtorizes standing uncovered before Wade Hampton who indicates that it is his pleasure that the ilicit destillers be let off without punishment so as to "conciliate them" officers are languishing in prison where they have been thrust by State officials for doing their duty. LEO.

Cold Comfort for the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Hon. A. H. Dill, Democratic candidate for Governor came down from Bedford last Tuesday, and remained till next morning, the guest of R. M. Speer. The colored band was employed to serenade him and collect a crowd, to whom it was given out yesterday, he would make a speech. About 150 persons, more than one half of whom were Republicans and boys, collected in front of Mr. Speer's residence, to hear and see Mr. Dill. He was introduced to the crowd by Speer, who said "in the Providence of God," (copyrighted) Dill would be the next Governor. Mr. Dill spoke for about 10 minutes, but said nothing, as he informed the crowd that Speer had him muzzled until the dog days were over. It was a tame reception. No enthusiasm, no cheers, no demonstration of any kind, save the clapping of hands by the Chairman of the State Committee. The crowd was invited in to shake hands with Mr. Dill, but few availed themselves of the opportunity. It was a freezing reception, and will not be remembered with pleasure by either the candidate for Governor or his friends. He deserves better treatment at the home of his Chairman.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

NEW YORK.

The Modern Aladdin—An American by Mistake—Two Heavy Embezzlers Caught—Yellow Jack and the Cholera.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—On Wednesday morning that ever youthful Aladdin of journalism, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, having graciously decided some days previous to honor his native land with a call, stepped ashore from the French steamer St. Laurent, and stood upon the dock in a gloomy magnificence during the unloading and custom-house inspection of his baggage, which, judging from accounts, must have formed the largest part of the ship's cargo. It consisted of no less than 123 pieces, consisting of trunks, packing cases, bags, packages of guns, umbrellas, canes and sporting implements. His horses, carriages and Polo ponies and various other cattle had preceeded their lord and master, and were already ensconced in their quarters at Newport, whither Mr. Bennett and his sister, who had accompanied him everywhere in Europe, and who now returns with him, immediately hurried.

Miss Bennett, it is said, is to be married in this city. It seems a great mistake that Bennett was not born an English lord, so closely does he imitate the appearance and habits of that "effete aristocracy." He owns four or five estates in different parts of the world, including a "shooting-box" in England, and the regulation "hotel!" in Paris, and evidently feels more at home in either of the latter than in any part of this country. His stay here will be short. He cannot stand this "blarsted country" more than a few months at a time, and before winter sets in will be re-established with all his retinue of men and beasts in one of his foreign residences.

Two once noted fugitives from justice have been brought into court to answer for their crimes within ten days. The first to be apprehended was William E. Gray, the prince of forgers and confidence men, who in 1869 fled from anxious creditors in Wall street, who wanted some half a million from him, and whose subsequent history in England and on the Continent reads like the most wildly improbable dime novel. He eluded the law for nine years, but was at last apprehended and brought back to New York, where he now awaits trial. Very shortly after the flight of Gray, Edward Oakley, a bank cashier, was found to have embezzled $300,000. He was indicted in January, 1870, but jumped his bail and ran away to Canada. Lately he ventured back to his old haunts, and on Thursday was arrested and placed, like Gray, in durance vile. Chickens, curses and criminals always come home to roost.

We are now experiencing the regulation scare, which comes around every summer in about the same shape, over the breaking out of terrible epidemics. It is only about a week ago that we were startled with the report of two deaths, near by, in Connecticut, from Asiatic cholera, and now we have the cheering intelligence of six cases of yellow fever in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of which three have already terminated fatally. These occurrences will furnish us with pleasant food for thought until the setting in of the hydrophobia season, which cannot be much longer delayed. RADIX.

A Quadruple Tragedy.

How a Man Dispatches his Family, and then Disposed of Himself.

Last Wednesday the neighborhood of Fluvanna Court house, Virginia, was thrown into the wildest excitement by the discovery of one of the most horrible triple murders and suicides ever known in that community. The facts in the case are these: For several years past, Col. Wilson Houchens, a man of some property and prominence, living a short distance from Fluvanna Court house, has frequently threatened to murder the members of his family, consisting of his wife, a beautiful and accomplished woman of about 40, a daughter, about 11, two boys, one of 7, and the other an infant, and Houchens' mother-in-law. Unfortunately these threats were disregarded, and no attention given to the matter, either by the public or the family, although on several occasions Houchens had attempted to carry out his brutal threats. Not long since his wife discovered him standing over her with a drawn dagger ready to drive it into her heart. In some way she avoided the impending blow. Houchens on that occasion implored his wife not to mention the matter, promising better behaviour in the future. Since that time Mrs. Houchens has been compelled to take her children and seek refuge under the roof of her neighbor's house. On Tuesday morning, while the family were seated at the breakfast table, Houchens seized an axe and commenced his bloody work, dealing the first blow to his wife inflicting a horrible wound on her head, extending from ear to ear, killing her almost instantly. He then attacked his little boy. The mother-in-law interfered, and implored the fiend to desist, but instead of yielding to her appeals for mercy he turned upon her and knocked her severely with the axe handle, and coolly returned to the horrible work of butchering his own child. He chopped his head off and threw the body under the table. Then, before his mother-in-law revived, Houchens finished her, striking her several blows on the breast and head, slashing and chopping the woman into an almost unrecognizeable mass. His spite seemed especially directed to his wife's mother. Houchens' son, a little fellow of seven, came into the room while the horrible butchery was going on, and seized his infant brother, lying in the cradle, sought safety in the woods. Houchens looked for them, but failing to find them, he, it seems, went into the parlor and left the following letter:

"I have intended to do this thing for some time. My mother-in-law drove me to it. She has taunted me to death. I cannot live as long as she lives. She has poisoned wife and children against me, and I am a miserable man. Whiskey, too, has something to do with it. Let all take warning by my end. Pick up my fragments." "WILSON HOUCHENS."

After completing this, Houchens went to his barn-yard, seated himself, it is believed, on a keg of blasting powder, and smoked his pipe. After finishing his smoke, it is supposed, he touched the infernal machinery with fire from his pipe. A fearful noise followed, the explosion attracting neighbors twelve miles distant. An investigation of the premises disclosed portions of Houchens' body upon the branches of a tree forty feet from the ground, the head on top of the barn, and portions of the trunk and legs in other portions of the barn-yard. The keg contained forty pounds of heavy blasting powder, which had been used by Houchens for blasting purposes in the quarry near by.

READING NOTICES.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap. Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physition, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherer, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 30 1t

—TIME FLIES and so do diseases of the skin when that incomparable purifier of the cuticle and beautifier of the complexion, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, is used to disperse them. Pimples, blotches, sores and bruises, and the like are invariably removed by it.

HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50 cents. 27-4.

MISERABLENESS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column. 29-2t

New Advertisements.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM SUSSMAN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will please present them to

DORA SUSSMAN, Executrix, Bellefonte.
HENRY LEHMAN, Philipsburg,
AARON GAM, 22 N. 3d St., Phila.
Executors.

The books, accounts, notes and other evidences of indebtedness due the estate of decedent, have been left with BEAVER & GEPHART, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, for collection and adjustment, upon whom all indebted are requested to call. 25-6t

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruittr s. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, 10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 6-6m 42 Cedar Street, New York

New Advertisements.

NO HARD TIMES HERE.

Employment for Ladies and Gentleman at Home.

Our attention was recently attracted by an advertisement in another paper to the "American Housekeepers'" Scale, and the extremely low price induced us to send for one to use in our own kitchen.

We find the scale the most convenient and valuable household article we have! It is worth five times its cost, in testing grocers' packages, putting up preserves, making cake, etc. Mr. H. C. Deane, No. 7 Murray Street, N. Y., is the manufacturer, and he has the most complimentary Testimonials of the scale possible to be written. He has as yet no general agent for this county; and as the scales are sold exclusively by canvassers to families, we cheerfully recommend the article for the benefit of our numerous lady readers, and parties wanting honorable employment.

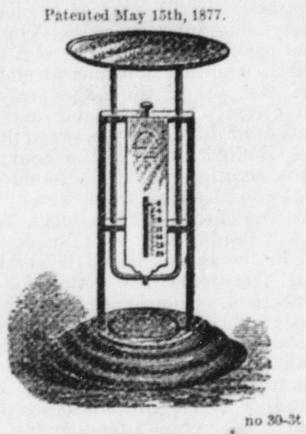
We would say that the *Church Journal*, N. Y., *Christian Union*, N. Y., Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Paper*, N. Y., *Church Union*, N. Y., Boston *Traveller*, *Herald* and *Post*, and hundreds of other papers, all speak in the highest praise of the scale, its low price, and convenience to housekeepers.

Weighs up to 24 lbs., and costs $1.50 prepaid, or about one-half that of any other platform scale in the United States.

Where is the man who wants the exclusive control of our county, and thereby secure a very profitable business?

THE "AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPERS' SCALE."

Patented May 15th, 1877.



no 30-3t

AN ORDINANCE taxing dogs in the borough of Bellefonte.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1st. That from and after the passage of this ordinance the owner or owners, included in the same family, of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, within the borough, shall be taxed annually, one dollar for each and every dog, and one dollar and fifty cents for each additional dog, and two dollars for each and every bitch, and every additional bitch three dollars, owned or kept within the borough.

SEC. 2d. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, to return the same to the High Constable on or before the 1st day of September, 1878, and on or before the first Monday in June of each and every year thereafter, who shall make a registry of the kind of dog, and the ownership thereof, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and when the owner of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, return the same to the High Constable, he shall, at the same time, pay the tax provided for in the first section hereof, to the said High Constable, who shall give a receipt therefor. The said High Constable to pay the moneys thus received to the borough Treasurer, less his compensation to be fixed by the Council from time to time, and report to the Council at the next meeting—his receipt therefor being his voucher.

SEC. 3d. It shall be the duty of every owner of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, to wear upon each dog or bitch owned or kept, a metallic, or partially metallic collar, with his initials or name marked thereon, indicating the ownership of such dog or bitch.

SEC. 4th. Any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, found running at large, or wherever found in the borough, on and after the 1st day of September, 1878, without a collar, or unregistered, or the annual tax unpaid as prescribed by the preceding sections of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the High Constable of the borough to take up every such dog or bitch and impound the same, and after five days public notice by writen of printed hand bills, not less than three in number, put up in the most public places in the borough, if no owner come and claim the same and pay charges as herein after provided, it shall be the duty of the High Constable to slaughter the same, and bury the carcass in such a way as not to create any nuisance. In case the owner or owners of any dog or dogs, bitch or bitches so impounded claim the same within the five days, he, she or they shall pay a fine of two dollars, for each and every dog or bitch impounded and the costs of impounding, keeping, advertising etc., to the High Constable before the same shall be surrendered by him. The High Constable to account to the Treasurer for all fines so collected.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance this 15th July 1878.

Approved: CEO. H. WEAVER, Burgess.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk,

AN ORDINANCE to prohibit the throwing of stones and other missiles within the Borough of Bellefonte:

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council, of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

Sec. 1 That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any boy or boys, child or children, or other persons to cast, throw or pitch any stone or stones, or other missiles of any kind whatsoever, in or upon any of the streets, alleys, into any public grounds, private yards, or at any building or buildings, vacant or occupied, within the limits of the borough of Bellefonte, and the casting or throwing of stones or other missiles, with mischieveous, evil, playful or useless intent, by any boy or boys or other persons, in or upon any of the streets or alleys, or into any public grounds or private yards, or at any building or buildings within the said borough, is hereby prohibited. Provided that this ordinance does not apply to the legitimate handling and use of stones and other material, for legitimate purposes, such as building, repairing streets, &c.

Sec. 2. Every boy or person violating the provisions of the first section of this ordinance shall be liable to arrest, and it shall be the duty of the police officers and the high constable to arrest every person or boy so offending, and on conviction before the chief burgess or a justice of the peace in the borough, of a violation of any of the provisions of the first section hereof, the boy or boys, or person or persons, so convicted, shall be sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution, and a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed to the lock up, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, both or either, at the discretion of the chief burgess or the justice of the peace before whom convicted.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this fifteenth day of July, A. D., 1878.

Approved: GEO. H. WEAVER, Burgess.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk.

Amendment to Ordinance in Relation to Curb Stone Market.

"Be it resolved by the Town Council of the borough of Bellefonte, in council assembled, and the same is hereby

Resolved, That the ordinance enacted by said Council establishing and regulating a Curb-Market is hereby construed so as to exclude from its operation what is known as small fruits, such as berries, cherries, currants, plums, &c., and also peaches and pears, and that the same be permitted to be sold on the streets on any day during the week except Sunday, and at any time in the day.

Resolved, That this resolution be published in like manner as ordinances.

Approved: GEORGE H. WEAVER, Chief Burgess.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Andrew J. Hoover, deceased, late of Houston township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ESTHER JANE HOOVER, 26-6t* Administratrix.
FLEMING, June 20, 1878.

New Adertisements.

THOROUGH EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LAKE ERIE SEMINARY,

PAINESVILLE, Ohio,

On the Mt. Holyoke Plan.

A very healthful location, beautiful surroundings, greatly improved and enlarged buildings and apparatus. Offers to young ladies all the advantages of a Christian Home, with thorough course of instruction in the Higher Branches of Education.

TERMS, $170 PER YEAR.

Including board and tuition, fuel, lights and lectures, instruction in French and German, use of Library, Periodicals, &c.

For Catalogue, with *full information*, address the Principal. 29 2m

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D.C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U.S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 29 4t

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Want of Tone and Activity, in the stomach and bowels, and avoiding the dangers of Change of Water, Food and Climate. Ask for SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER 27 4t

27 4w

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-4f

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Otto & Co., cigar manufacturers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are at the store of A. J. Cruse, Bush House, where all parties indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.

OTTO & CO.

Notice is also given to all parties who contracted debts with A. J. Cruse, dealer in tobacco and cigars, previous to July 1, 1878, are requested to call at his store in the Bush House and settle the same.

A. J. CRUSE.
Bellefonte, July 11, 1878. 28-3t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have filed an application in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, for a warrant for two hundred and thirty acres of Improved Land, in Halfmoon township, Centre county, bounded on the west by A. H. Griffin, and an old survey in the warrantee name of Josiah Hamborn, on the north by said survey and Andrew Hunter, west by said Hunter and Joseph Miles. It being an old improvement made by a certain Robert Shaw, and which Joseph B. Shugert, his Executor by deed, dated January 2d, A. D. 1833, duly entered of record, granted and conveyed to Roland Curtin, Sr., as by reference thereunto, will more fully and at large appear.

MOSES THOMPSON.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer for
Hop Bitters will Cure you.
If your are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,
Hop Bitters will Revive you.
If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,
Hop Bitters will Restore you.
If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,
Hop Bitters will Strengthen you.
If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,
Hop Bitters will Relieve you.
If you are in the work-shop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, *without intoxicating*,
Hop Bitters is what you Need.
If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady and your faculties waning,
Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.
Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by F. Potts Green, Druggist, Bellefonte, Pa. 29 4w

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache*, and *all* derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved *hundreds of dollars* in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Do you want to make some money? If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents, Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Selve.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE, Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Farm Lines.

How many of our readers owning farms outside of the districts surveyed by the Government, have descriptive maps or plots of them by which the boundary lines could be re-established if they should, from any cause, be destroyed? It would seem that a matter so important would not be so often overlooked when the expense of surveying and plotting is so comparatively small.

It does not require the highest degree of engineering skill to measure the courses and distances of farm bounds. Any boy, or girl either, of ordinary intelligence, can learn enough of surveying in three months, by giving to its study one hour each day, to do it correctly. No further knowledge of mathematics is necessary than is taught in any district school. With this and an elementary work on surveying, no teacher is necessary, although as in the case of any other study, a competent instructor is of great assistance.

Of course there will be exceptional cases where the tyro would meet with obstacles to overcome which further knowledge of Trigonometry and Geometry would be necessary, but such will not often occur. An endless number of law-suits and their attendant expenses have grown out of misunderstandings relative to the proper location of division fences, to say nothing of the family feuds thereby engendered, which have in some cases outlasted several generations, all of which could easily have been avoided. No deed for land should be accepted that does not contain a definite description of the premises purchased. To say it adjoins Smith's land on the north and that of Jones on the east is not sufficient. The limits should be accurately set down by "metes and bounds;" the length of each line and the bearing of each course concisely given. The point of departure, or starting place, should have a permanent monument, and it is well, but not necessary, to place such at some or all of the angles.

To-day a small tree so small as to be of no value, may be growing on or near a division line of two farms. Fifty years from now that tree alone may be worth as much as an acre of land. The fence has decayed and been reset; if one proprietor chances to be a non-resident, and the other unscrupulous, it would not be very strange if the fence should be on one side of the tree, when by virtue of right it should be on the other. How, without difinite record of his bounds, can the rightful owner prove his claim? Cases similar to this are often occurring.

There seems to be prevalent in the community an idea, that if one occupies land and claims it as his for a certain term of years, without molestation, he becomes the legal owner of the same, or in other words, if he can steal his neighbor's land and not be found out until after twenty years, the land becomes legally his. But this is a mistake. The possession and occupation for any number of years do not give title, unless they be accompanied by a claim in some recorded instrument, as a deed, order of court, or the like, and not then if the title be in minor children, insane or imbecile persons.

No honest man has any inclination to take that which does not belong to him, and no rogue should be allowed to do it. To guard against this, have your farm lines surveyed, giving the adjoining owners notice of your intention to do so, that an agreement be made that the lines shall be and remain as run, and have this agreement noted by the surveyor on his minute and signed by the parties in interest.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The "Unsuspecting" Farmer.

Every day brings us new developments in the swindle business. The "tricks" devised to entrap the unwary farmer are both numerous and ingenious. A correspondent tells us that two "nice looking" fellows, in a "nice looking carriage," stopped for dinner at the house of an *intelligent* farmer of his acquaintance, not long since. They made themselves "agreeable" during the dinner hour, and succeeded in convincing "mine host" that they were men of importance, engaged in the laudable work of writing up the agricultural resources of the country for a well known Metropolitan paper. After dinner they sat on the front porch and quizzed the farmer as to the resources of the district, average yield of crops, etc. The time for departure arriving they asked how much the bill was. "Nothing!" O, they couldn't listen to that! They were well paid by the proprietors of the aforesaid journal, and could afford to pay their way. They couldn't think of "sponging." They always "paid fifty cents apiece for dinner and the same for horse feed, making a dollar and a half; hadn't anything less than a ten dollar bill," which they tendered to the farmer, insisting that he must take the dollar and a half out of it and give them the change. This was accordingly done, an appeal to the wife's butter money being necessary, however, before the change could be made. By this time the horse and carriage was at the front gate, and with many kind expressions on both sides, the two young gentlemen drove off, leaving behind them a character for intelligence and generosity, which, had it extended over a Congressional district, would have been all that was necessary to secure them seats in Congress.

A few days later the farmer went to town to pay his June taxes, when he found to his unbounded surprise that the bill was a notorious counterfeit, and that the same ten dollar bills had been "shoved off" on no less than three other men in the county. The farmer returned home a wiser, but humbler man, and now no inducements are powerful enough to make him entertain travelers, no matter how "gentlemanly" they may appear.—*Practical Farmer.*

Encouraging Indications of Coming Prosperity.

The fact that at government and other land agencies there have been very frequent applications for farms from those hitherto engaged in other pursuits is one of those most cheering signs of the times. As a country we are most fortunate in this, that millions of fertile acres are available at a merely nominal price, and that with very little effort not only a living but comfort and eventual indepedence are possible to families willing to work. In no form could organized philanthropic effort be better shaped than in encouraging by information, direction, and even material aid, a movement from manufacturing centres to the cheap lands of the west and south. If by firmness on the part of wholesale merchants in refusing settlements and compromises in the event of failure a similar movement could be induced among the large army of unnecessary retailers and middlemen now dividing up between them the limited trade of the hour, an early solution would be found for many difficulties from which the business of the country suffers. That these results will be of necessity gradually accomplished is certain, and the sooner the better for all concerned. There are numerous other indications of an encouraging character; the enormous amounts realized from both natural and manufactured products exported, the certainty of magnificent crops, the continued success attending the development of mineral resources—all point to a steady gain in national wealth. The likelihood that values have touched their lowest point, will result in begetting a degree of certainty and stability to which the trade of the country has been a stranger for time past. Because there has been frequent disappointment in the expectations hitherto entertained of a return to better condition of business, there is less disposition to rely upon indications both numerous and favorable. But never before were there present so many conditions essential and contributive to confidence than at present appear, and though it would be the utmost folly to indulge in expectations of a rapid return to prosperity, it is next to impossible that the immediate future can be otherwise than encouraging to those whose affairs are in condition to avail themselves of better times.—*Farmers' Friend.*

Poultry on a Large Scale.

Like everything else, poultry requires to have common sense used in its management. There is common sense in a few hens being kept by any man living in a city and having a small yard at the back of his house where perhaps he has a stable with a pair of horses, but there would be folly in his having great numbers. There is good common sense in having a fine lot of fowls running around every farm homestead, but none in keeping so many as to bring on disease. There would be common sense in placing 1000 hens in families 50 over 200 acres, giving them full liberty to range where they pleased, and having their roosts so constructed that a yoke of oxen or a pair of horses could be hitched to them and haul them to a new site when crops growing near required the absence of the poultry, or when a coop had been a good while in one place, and the surroundings were becoming saturated too much with the manure. On a large farm with springs and running streams of water, 10,000 might be kept, by persevering attention in moving when necessary, and by plowing some ground all the while, year the fowls, and also by planting patches of rye in September to give them green food through the winter, which would be available whenever the snow is not lying thereon. But it would be folly for 10,000 or only 1000 to be kept confined on a few acres, and expect anything but disaster. With ample range fowls will be healthy in small families and require little besides what they will find by foraging, at the same time they will lay eggs enough to make $200 per hen; but confine them on a few acres and they will eat double of purchased food and lay not more than 75 cents worth of eggs per head in proportion to the close confinement.

Grubs in the Backs of Cattle.

As usual at this season, correspondents are inquiring about the grubs or worms found under the hides of cattle. These are the young or larval form of Æstrus Bovis, or gadfly of the ox, which chase and seriously harm cattle while laying their eggs in summer and autumn. Where the flies abound they retard growth and fattening, and in extreme cases cause much fever and derangement of the system, as well as deterioration of the hide by the presence of the larvæ under the skin. But as the fly does not survive the winter, save in this larval form in the skin, it is easily killed out in any district by a uniform destruction of the grubs now to be found under the integument. The parasites will be found mainly in the back, and should be squeezed out of their cysts by strong compression of the adjacent skin, and crushed under foot to destroy vitality and prevent them from burrowing in the soil and undergoing their natural transformation into the fly. If the hole is too small it may be slightly enlarged with a penknife so as to allow the easy escape of the grub. The destruction of these parasites by introducing caustic liquids or red-hot irons into the sacs is not to be commended, as it leaves a mass of dead matter in the sore to undergo putrefaction, and develops an amount of surrounding inflammation that is altogether unnecessary.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sanitary Precautions.

Among the sanitary precautions which should be observed in summer time, especially in those resided in country places, perhaps none is more important than that they should breakfast before going out to work in the morning. Compliance with this rule is particularly beneficial in newly-settled districts, on flat-lying lands, on all river bottoms, and wherever vegetation is ranked and of rapid growth. In early morning science and experience alike prove that the mischievous ingredients of the air are particularly active, while the human system is unusally lax and debilitated and proportionately liable to be injuriously affected by noxious atmospheric influences, a liability greatly lessened by the bracing up of the system produced by an early breakfast.

In all places subject to miasma some of the settlers die yearly of it, while others live to a ripe old age, and an examination of the causes leading to these very different results, will, in almost every case, show that an early breakfast holds probably the most prominent place. The Creoles of Louisiana, like the old settlers in Florida, rarely venture out of doors in the morning, in summer time before taking at least a cup of strong coffee with biscuit or crackers; the traveler is foolish enough to venture before breakfast across the miasmatic Pontine marshes near Rome, is pretty certain to die in a few days thereafter, whereas if fortified with breakfast, he may make the journey in safety.

A few other brief hints on what one's conduct should be in warm weather may not be out of place. Keep the head cool in the sun, by placing in the hat a cabbage leaf or wet cloth; after work, change the sweat-moistened clothing, and invigorate the system with a daily bath. Avoid all carbonaceous, or heat-producing food, such as fat meats, butter, sugar, etc., and eat liberally of vegetables, such as spinach, melons, etc., as well as of ripe fruit, while eschewing carefully that which is unripe. In bathing be careful to put cotton or some other substance into the ears, for frequent injury to the hearing and sometimes permanent deafness result from diving without such precaution. Keep the bowels open by a mild aperient, such as Turkey rhubarb, Epsom salts, etc., and it would also be well to keep on hand some diarrhea mixture. Keep cool in body, and especially keep cool in temper.

A friend seeing those lines, remarked that he thought ninety-nine out of every hundred readers never acted on such advice. "In that case" was the reply, "the article was written for the sensible one."

Domestic Recipes.

Blackberry Wine.—Press the juice from sufficient quantity of fruit to make two gallons; wash the pomace in two gallons of water; strain, dissolve ten pounds of white sugar in this, and add the strained, clear juice. Fill a clean cask perfectly full, and cover the bung-hole with a piece of cloth; let stand, filling up with some of the mixture, reserved for the purpose, until fermentation ceases; fill up again, drive in the bung tightly, and let stand in a cool place for six months. Then draw off without shaking the cast, but into bottles, cork tightly and seal.

Blackberry Pudding.—Three pints of milk, five well-beaten eggs, three pints of blackberries, which have been previously stewed, with a little sugar; flour, salt, and two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder. The batter should be stiff enough to drop from the spoon. The pudding is nice, either boiled or baked, and may be eaten with a wine sauce flavored with nutmeg.

Blackberry Jelly.—Place the fruit in a porcelain kettle with just water enough to keep from burning; stir often, and let stand over a slow fire until thoroughly scalded; then drain through a jelly-bag two or three times, if necessary to make it clear; measure, and allow as much sugar as juice; boil the juice briskly for ten minutes, add the sugar and boil ten minutes longer. To test the jelly, drop a little into a glass of very cold water, and if it goes to the bottom at once it is done.

Blackberry Mush.—Look over and wash two quarts of ripe berries; add two-thirds of a quart of boiling water and cook ten minutes; sweeten to taste and then stir in a scant pint of sifted flour; boil until the flour is thoroughly cooked; have a mould nicely buttered, pour in the mush and let it cool; serve with hard and wine sauce.

Pathenia Pudding.—One quart of milk; five eggs; five tablespoonfuls of flour; bring the milk to a boil, reserving enough to wet the flour; then stir in the wet flour while hot; when cool stir in the beaten eggs, reserving the whites of two; bake one-half hour, and when cool spread over an icing made from the beaten whites and powdered sugar.

Corn Pudding.—Three dozen ears of corn scraped from the cobs; one and one-half pint of milk; three eggs; two tablespoonfuls of sugar; one teacupful of flour; two ounces of butter; a little salt; bake one hour and a half.

Col. F D. Curtis, in the New York *Tribune*, advocates washing with soft soap to kill lice on hogs. Put on plenty of soap and rub it well, as the lice burrow under the scales or scurf which they help to make. Two days after the hog has been washed rub it all over with grease well mixed with salt. This will heal up the cracks and sores made by the lice and rubbing. Carbolic acid diluted at the rate of one drop to ten of water, or one ounce to ten of water, will make a wash which will rid a hog of vermin. He prefers the soft soap. The application may have to be repeated, as eggs may hatch after the first treatment. There is no preventive for lice, but frequent washing with soft soap will do the hog good and keep the lice off. In summer time hogs which run out will coat themselves over with mud and drive lice away.

Currency Catechism.

American Voters are Invited to Read and Think of it.

Question. Why was the greenback or legal tender issued?

Answer. To defend the American Union against traitors.

Q. Were the first greenbacks a legal tender?

A. They were not for seven months after the law authorized them had passed.

Q. Did these earliest greenbacks, called "demand notes," fall below coin in value?

A. They did not, but were always equal to coin at the treasury, or for the payment of tariff duties.

Q. Is it necessary to make paper currency a legal tender in order to give it circulation at par value?

A. It is not. The old United States bank notes were of uniform value with coin throughout the land, and the present national bank bills are now of the same value, yet neither of them have ever been a legal tender from man to man.

Q. What was the professed reason for making the second issue of greenbacks a legal tender?

A. To enable the government to raise the sinews of war, by forcing its promisary notes on the soldiers, contractors and all others from whom it needed service or supplies.

Q. Was there provision made in the legal tender law for the payment or redemption of this currency?

A. Yes. The law expressly stated that it was issued for "temporary purposes" only, and provided that it should be exchangable for United States six per cent. bonds, and receivable for all loans made to the United States.

Q. Was this promise kept by the government.

A. No. The exchangeability of legal tender notes for six per cent. bonds was forbidden after July 4, 1863.

Q. What was the effect of this limitation?

A. To crowd down the value of our paper currency so that it fell from about 75 cents on the dollar in July, 1863, to 35 cents on the dollar one year afterwards.

Q. Is it necessary to have a coin basis for our country?

A. Yes, so long as we trade with countries which have that basis. Our annual export and import trade with such countries average more than $3,000,000 for every day in the year. We cannot hold our own, much less make a profit on this trade, unless the measure of value which we use agrees with their measure of value.

Q. What has made England the richest nation in the world in money capital?

A. The perfect stability of her financial system. All values for several centuries have been reckoned wholly in coin.

Q. Can the United States wrest this financial system from Great Britain?

A. Yes, if we will adopt an unvarying standard of money value. We have a vastly larger territory, a more productive soil, a greater variety of staples, a more inventive and enterprising people, cheaper food, cheaper materials for clothing, more abundant coal and iron, and large quantities of gold and silver mined within our own borders.

Q. What is needed to make the United States the imperial business nation of the world?

A. A perfectly stable monetary system, whereby all our trade, commerce and manufactures can be planned and calculated with a certainty that the cash results will neither shrink nor swell. The profit of one farthing a yard on cloth is enough to keep British mills in motion; but if their currency was liable to shrink two farthings before the cloth could be sold, hundreds of mills would stand still.

Q. Is it just for the government to pay interest on money borrowed for its benefit?

A. Yes, the same as it to pay wages to soldiers and officers, or to pay for their meat, bread, clothing and weapons, or to pay for the carrying of its mails, or the printing of its advertisements, or the building of its public edifices, or anything else which it requires. The government ought to pay interest on money just as much as individuals or firms pay it, and all honorable governments do pay it. There is no moral difference between 40,000,000 people and one person, when they take away your property.

Q. Could the government have ever been established or preserved without the power to borrow money?

A. No, and this power is expressly given in the federal constitution.

Q. Could money have been borrowed without the promise of the government to pay interest on it?

A. No, for this would deprive a man of his property without just compensation, which is forbidden in the constitution.

Q. What is the basis of credit?

A. Confidence.

Q. How is confidence gained?

A. By the fulfillment of agreements.

Q. Can a government ever secure good credit without fulfilling its agreements?

A. No.

Q. Has the United States government ever been without credit?

A. Yes, during the revolutionary war.

Q. What happened then?

A. The government had issued so many paper promises that they sank into worthlessness. Nothing could be borrowed, and our troops were starving to death. Robert Morris, a Philadelphia merchant, pledged his own credit for vast sums, raised supplies for the government, and enabled it to gain our liberties.

Q. Is it not therefore nonsense to talk about a government "creating" money value by its mere "fiat" or law.

A. It is. The simple promise of one man was worth more in an emergency than all the pledges which the thirteen United States could give.

Q. How, then, shall we re-establish confidence and prosperity?

A. By an exact fulfillment of all the promises and bargains which the United States has ever made, to the end that individuals can form their business plans and be sure the finances will not be discorded or the currency shriveled up in their hands.

Q. Did any nation ever flourish permanently on a currency which was not convertable into coin at the will of the holder?

A. Never; but many nations have fallen into ruin by issuing irredeemable paper notes.

Q. What did Abraham Lincoln say of our currency in one of his annual messages.

A. "A return to specie payment at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them."

Q. What did Andrew Jackson say on the same subject?

A. "There never was nor never could be use for any other kind of currency than is redeemable in specie, except for speculators and gamblers in stocks, and this to the utter ruin of labor and morals of the country. A specie currency gives life and action to the producing classes, on which the prosperity of all is founded."—*Lansing Republican.*

Miscellaneous Items.

A single firm of Sheffield, England, has this year ordered 50,000 dozen of American hay rakes.

The cost of constructing the Paris Exhibition building was $9,000,000, exceeding the estimate by $2,000,000.

The head of a Boston man is wider than it is long. He wears a silk hat, with one of the sides in front, and the effect is comical.

A judge in Henderson, Ky., sits on the bench with his legs thrown over the desk in front of him, and a lighted cigar in his mouth.

A French physician actually made, in 1830, the following report: "There exists in Paris a great number of families who have died of the cholera."

Out of 294,382 men admitted into the French army in 1877, only 4,992 were unable to read and write. This is regarded as a very strong proof of the stride education has made in that country.

Tea raised in South Carolina and prepared in Baltimore was lately exhibited in Washington to dealers, who were unable to distinguish it from similar varieties of Chinese and Japanese growth.

From 1855 to 1878 the coinage of sovereigns in Australia has been about 48,000,000 sterling, against 98,000,000 issued by the London mint. These coins are current in England, and the *Economist* thinks them powerful emigration agents.

The Berlin police have found it necessary, in consequence of Dr. Nobeling's discharge of bird shot at the Emperor, to prohibit the performance of "Julius Cæsar" in that city, and even Schiller's "William Tell" has been withdrawn from the royal theatre.

A notorious thief preached to a North Carolina Baptist congregation six months before it was found out that he was not a clergyman. His conduct during that half year was excellent, his sermons eloquent, and he says he intended to turn over a new leaf.

Two interesting Napoleon relics have been lately added to the British Museum; one is a chart of Cadiz bay, sent by Napoleon Banaparte to Joseph Bonaparte in 1809, the other a beautifully written volume of French songs, set to music, in the handwriting of Hortense, Queen of Holland, mother of Louis Napoleon. Some of the songs which are contained in it are said to have been written by the Compte de la Garde; the first is "Le Beau Dunois," known as "Partant pour la Syrie."

The latest discovery in California is that the great seal of the State has been counterfeited, and that the fraudulent impression is borne by deeds under which thousands and perhaps millions of acres of land have been sold. A great number of school land warrants are said to have been forged and sold on the strength of this seal, and an immense amount of land taken on forged Indian scrip and soldiers' warrants. The *Chronicle* expects an "appalling amount of litigation" to result from this. It says that hundreds have been concerned in the frauds, and thousands have been victims, and among the perpetrators were men who hold prominent positions and have enjoyed the best reputations.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE FOR DROPSY.

I never shall

FORGET THE FIRST DOSE.

PROVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 19 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain now quite fast. After taking some 10 bottles, I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by using Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say it has cured an aunt of my wife's of Neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for *Canker Humor*. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is 80 years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I cannot be too thankful for the use of it. I am,

Very gratefully yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If Vegetine will relieve pain; cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

I OWE MY HEALTH TO YOUR VALUABLE VEGETINE

Newport, Ky., Apr., 29, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir:—Having suffered from a breaking out of *Cankerous Sores* for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used everything I could think of and nothing helped me, until Mr. Miller, the apothecary, recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say, is that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.

Your most obedient servant,

ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the Vegetine should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE

Cured me when the

DOCTORS FAILED.

Cincinnati, O., April 10, 1877.

Dr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir:—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your Vegetine for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so.

Yours truly,

Ernest Burigan, Residence 621 Race St., Place of business, 573 Cent. Ave.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

28-4t

Lumber.

LUMBER.

MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. } YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan, Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa., where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherboards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CEDAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

Fashionable Barber,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

Wm. MILLS,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Glass, Putty, Mixed Paints, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves &c.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10-4-tf

CLOTHING

AT RETAIL FOR

Wholesale Prices!

A Man's full Suit for . . . $5.00
that used to $10.00.

A neat, nice styled good Suit, at $6.00
good wear.

All wool CASSIMER SUITS for the price of making.

Boy's Suits for $2.50
that used to be $6.00.

Neat Style Spring OVERCOATS.

PRICES BELOW THOSE OF ALL OTHERS.

Practice economy, by saving money, by buying your Clothing of

S. & A. LOEB'S,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

12tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-4f. Bellefonte, Pa.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,

(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conard House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETORS OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

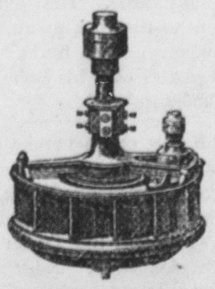
Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,
10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

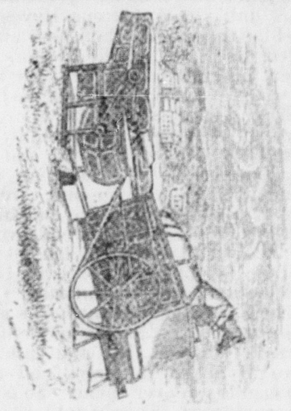
ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-4f

Farming Implements.



FARMERS AND THRESHERS

wishing to purchase first-class articles of

Threshers and Cleaners,

Also one and two-horse treed powers and threshers, will do well to call on or address the manufacturer.

These separators can be attached to four-horse powers. All machines warranted.

J. M. HULSHIZER, MANUFACTURER,
Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa.
PHILIP TEATS, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.
v16n21 3m*

Organs & Sewing Machines.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

NEW 13 STOP PARLOR ORGANS, PRICE, $340; FOR ONLY $110 CASH.—NEW 9 STOP ORGANS FOR

$70. PRICE, $270.

NEW SEWING MACHINES

COMPLETE FOR $25.00.

Come and see for yourselves, at

BUNNELL & AIKENS'

Music Store,

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE.
27-4f

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

Star Parlor Organ.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

DURING

FEBRUARY & MARCH

WE WILL SELL A

Star Parlor Organ

WITH UPRIGHT WALNUT CASE, CARVED LIDS, CARVED BRACKETS, VENEERED PANELS, ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP, HAVING 12 STOPS TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS, AND ONE 3-OCTAVE SET.

LIST PRICE - $275.00.

Reduced Price $85,00.

Deposit the purchase money with your bank or responsible business man AND SEND FOR THE ORGAN. Pay freight and examine it ten days. If it satisfies you the deposit is ours; if you are not entirely satisfied, return the Organ to the railroad station and get your freight, go the bank or business man and get your money. You have not lost a penny and have run no risk.

WE FULLY WARRANT FOR

FIVE YEARS.

We are the bona fide manufacturers, having large factories in WASHINGTON, N. J., driven by steam.

We are the only advertisers from this place who make any part of an Organ.

FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

Address,

ALLEGER, BOWLEY & CO.,

10-9 1f Washington, N.J.

Miscellaneous.

$2500 A Year. | Active Agents | $2500 A Year.

WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY, TO CANVASS OUR LINE OF FINE

PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES.

ENGLISH and GERMAN, PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC.

Comprising nearly 100 different Styles, with numerous elegantly Illustrated Explanatory Features.

The most COMPLETE, PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL line of Bibles ever offered to the American Public.

—ALSO ON OUR—

Grand Combination Prospectus

OF 150 DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS.

Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works, and Family, Pulpit and pocket Bibles and Testaments, wanted in every family.

A Novel Feature in Canvassing. Sales made from this Prospectus, when all single books fail.

Also GENERAL and LOCAL AGENTS WANTED on our

GREAT WAR BOOK,

The most Comprehensive, Reliable and Accurate History of the late conflict between The Russian and The Turk, with its 300 elegant Engravings, Maps and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published. For Circulars and Liberal terms, address,

JNO. E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,

PHILADELPHIA.

9-36-1-y

Wanted.

GOOD LIVE BUSINESS MEN to sell the Excelsior Improved Letter Copying Book. No Press, Brush or water used, copies instantly. Agents outfits $2.50. Agents make from $10 to $15 per day. Address Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 47 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Incorporated February 16th, 1877. Capital $100,000. Exclusive Territory given. 10-27-4t.

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFORTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Blo Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTEE DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 37-1year

Miscellaneous.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by

Dodge & Olcott,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.
10-24-6m

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

$10 to a $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free, explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall street, New York. 27 4t

10-28-4t

LANDRETHS'

CELEBRATED TURNIP SEEDS.

IN ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES.

EVERY GRAIN OUR OWN GROWTH.

☞All Varieties at Lowest Prices.☜

If your merchant does not keep them, we will supply you by mail, postage paid. Write for Prices and Descriptive List.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

21 and 23 South Sixth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

The most extensive Seed-Growers in America.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Judge Orvis and family are at the College.

—The corn crop is coming along nicely.

—Centre Hall Band pic-nic next Saturday, on the mountain.

—W. P. Mitchell, of Howard, contemplates removing to the west.

—David Solt has been appointed postmaster at Zion.

—Editor Meek enjoyed a week's fishing a short time since.

—Railroad travel is not quite so brisk as it was sometime since.

—The crossing over Spring street, at Allegheny, has been repaired.

—Curb market last Saturday and Tuesday mornings were of fair size.

—Cole's circus has not reached Bellefonte. Nor has the agent.

—The Lutheran Sunday-school will make arrangements this evening for their annual pic-nic.

—The Snow Shoe House has a good number of summer boarders. A delightful place to spend the season.

—The Undine Hose Company is yet alive, it seems, and doing well. Glad to hear it.

—About one hundred car builders from Altoona visited Naigney's cave, near Lewistown last Saturday.

—Wanted.—1,000 old guns and pistols to repair, at Deschner's gun shop, Bellefonte, Pa., for the fall shooting.

—We would like to know of our Lock Haven friends what is the state of the market for Hyner and Kettle Creek oil stock.

—The great camp meeting at Wayne opens on the 20th. Among the Bellefonte people who intend being there, is Mr. Meek, of the *Watchman*.

—Some of the boys who fish with dip-nets wade into the middle of the stream, where better success usually attends them.

—The members of the Greenback club at Milesburg are sworn to certain things that outsiders do not know. What are they?

—John C. Harris is remodeling his stone dwelling house on the northeast corner of Howard and Penn streets.

—A chain elevator is being built at the Gatesburg iron ore mine in Spring township, now operated by Valentines'.

—The brick pavement in front of Jacob Valentine's property, corner Allegheny and Spring streets has been repaired.

—The *Watchman* local complains of the scarcity of berries, but thanks the Lord for the wheat crop. He is a very grateful creature.

—John W. Mickey, agent of the Milroy woolen mills, called at our sanctum early Monday morning. Mr. Mickey has just returned from a sale trip.

—Jurors drawn to serve at the Special Court that was to have commenced last Monday were notified last week not to appear, as the session has been postponed.

—Valentines' Iron Works are still running day and night on account of the many orders on hand to fill. We earnestly hope it may long continue.

—Last Thursday evening the valve in the steam-chest used in the engine at the water-works gave out. On Friday it was repaired and everything is again in working order.

—The A. M. E. church of this place will hold a bush meeting in Mr. Henry Miller's grove, near the toll gate, commencing next Friday and continuing four days.

—Rev. D. S. Monroe, of the Central Penn'a. M. E. Conference, now stationed at Lewisburg, has been honored with the degree of D. D. by Allegheny College.

—John Puff, an employee of the "Nigh" mine, operated by Valentines', was injured by the fall of a large body of clay some time since. Mr. Puff was in a precarious condition for a number of days.

A Large Pic-Nic.

Last week we spoke in our local columns of the pic-nic that the workmen at Valentines' Iron Works expected to have, and hoped they would have a big time. It was in reality a big time, and a big pic-nic. The fall of rain on Friday evening, together with probabilities informing us of a falling barometer, made some a little uneasy about the weather, as the men had collected a handsome sum of money amongst themselves, and expended it in chickens, hams, etc. To insure success, the families and Sunday-school appointed a number of committees, the members of which were distinguishable by a blue badge. The perfect success that attended their efforts, proves the committee plan—even for pic-nics—a wise one. They had a committee for hauling water to the grounds, another for obtaining boards, erecting tables, etc., another for making lemonade and serving it out, another for preparing the tables and waiting on the children and others, another on cooking provisions, another for carving the dinner, another for transporting the provisions to the grounds, &c. They set up a table ninety feet long, which was set four times—not less than five hundred people partaking of the excellent dinner. All the provisions presented were handed to the committee on the table, and were under their charge. The tables for provisions and lemonade were fenced in on one side, and the whole surrounded with ropes, inside of which none but the committees were expected to go until invited. The town band had been expected; but their new horns not arriving, a drum corps came out and headed the procession from the school house to the pic-nic grounds. All the Valentines with their families were there and contributed to the enjoyment. From all quarters we hear this pic-nic was one of the most successful ever held, and all speak very highly of the untiring efforts and unselfish labors of the various committees. May the participants all live to enjoy another one.

—The *Watchman* mentioned in last week's paper a few things that are needed at the Court House, but neglected to say that the present water-closet arrangement is the worst in seventeen counties, and is an excellent breeder of fever, malarial complaints, etc. It says "there is another thing that ought to be done. The lightning rod is out of repair, and in case a bolt should take a notion to try its powers upon the cupola of the Court House, there would be one everlasting smash up, and just as like as not some of the 'Ring' would get killed or very badly wounded. Lightning has a spite at Court House rings anyway, and would just as lief knock them endways as not. So we call attention to the matter, in the hope to save some of their precious lives. By all means let the lightning rod be repaired and the lost 'insulars' replaced with new ones." This suggestion is all ought of place. A little foolin' around by the fluid might induce some of them to be a little more conscientious in their transactions.

—Mrs. Jane Burroughs, of Lock Haven, celebrated her one hundreth birthday last Wednesday. The *Journal* says: "From 11 to 1 o'clock she held a reception, when many citizens called and paid their compliments and offered congratulations. A number of friends from distant points were also present to celebrate the centennial birthday of their aged relative. Mrs. Burroughs received her friends in a pleasant, cordial manner, having a word and a smile for all, and seemed to enjoy the event most heartily." This venerable lady is quite active: she goes up and down stairs without assistance, and reads without glasses.

—The paper mill has changed hands. W. H. Guie, who has been operating it for some time, is succeeded in the business by Bobb Bros., of Roaring Springs, Blair county, one of whom has some knowledge of the business. Mr. Guie will remain with the new firm some time. The mill, under the new firm, is now running on a sample lot of bag paper. We heartily wish the gentlemen who are at present in control abundant success.

—Charley Daniels, a drunken rough of Lock Haven, nearly killed his wife last Friday because she wouldn't give him a small sum of money that she had earned at washing. He broke her jaw and otherwise injured her so much that she remained unconscious all night. Daniels has been arrested.

—Friend Malin, our next door neighbor, paid York, Pa., a visit last week, returning on Friday. He will again manipulate the wires with his usual success and courtesy.

—Hon. Andrew G. Curtin has returned from Bedford Springs.

Bunnell & Aikens' Establishment.

Among the enterprising firms in our midst is that of Bunnell & Aikens, doing business on Allegheny street, below the Brookerhoof house. We were surprised, on droping into their establishment not long since, to observe the immensity of their stock. The fact that they carry this large stock is an evidence of the amount of business they transact. We found three grades of pianos among which is one of Chickering's best make. Organs of every description are constantly kept in their rooms, including those so cheaply advertised in the REPUBLICAN. They have thirteen stop-organs, which they inform us will be sold for $95 cash; also, nine stop-organs as low as $65. Among their styles in organs, none attract or merit more attention than the justly-celebrated Orchestrian Chime Organ. This instrument stands unrivalled in the intimation of those who have used it. A chime of sweetly-sounding bells are so arranged that by pulling a stop they ring, blending richly and harmoniously, thus adding greatly to the effect.

Violins of every description may be purchased of them, while, guitars, banjos, flutes, fifes, accordeons, and in fact everything immaginable in the musical instrument line abound bountifully, and will be disposed of at astonishing low rates. Violin, guitar, banjo and bass viol strings of the very best quality are kept in large assortments.

While in their store we inspected the new Domestic sewing machine so well known over the entire country. This machine is extensively praised for its light-running qualities. We understand many important improvements have been made in its construction which will insure still greater popularity among its many patrons. Among the improvements we noted are those of winding a bobbin without running the machine, and the self-threading shuttle that holds more thread than any other. To those who have been accustomed to using other machines upon which these new features do not exist, they will be greatly valued. Indeed, it is well worth a lady's while to visit their rooms and examine the merits of the Domestic. Then, they carry $500 worth of Mme. Demorest's fashion patterns—making the completest and cheapest lot in this county. What lady would not buy an $800 piano for $250 in cash? Our readers will be surprised when we tell them that this very little trick can be done at their establishment.

Our object in giving this rather extended description of this firm's business is to convince our patrons that they cannot do better by sending off to other places for anything they desire. They challenge competition in every thing in their line. The gentlemen composing the firm are fair dealing, kind and obliging, and experience no trouble in showing stock.

—The *Watchman* says: A Curtin township correspondent writes us in relation to a child of Mr. and Mrs. Mulborger, two years and three months old, of that township, which is looked upon as something of a curiosity. He says the whole weight of the child is thirty pounds, the head weighing nineteen pounds and the body and legs eleven pounds. (This calculation leaves out the arms.) The head measures from the end of the chin to the top of the head eleven inches, and around the head the measure is twenty-nine inches. The length of the child is thirty-six inches. The little one is apparently in good health and still growing.

—State College opens in a few weeks for the fall term. We are told that it will do so under more favorable circumstances than it ever has. Financially, it *never* was in better condition. The corps of instructors will be up to the usual standard, and everything argues well for its success. Our people will find no better institution in the State where a good education can be given their children. The course of study is not surpassed by any college in the State, and the location and surroundings are just such as a student should have in the prosecution of his labors.

—The Methodist Sunday-school picnic will come off Thursday week. The place at which the festivities will be held has not been announced, but it is expected that everything will be finally arranged by next Sunday. It is intended to make this pic-nic a general one—one in which members of the congregation may take part.

—The Logan Hose will meet soon to arrange matters for securing a larger appropriation. We hope Council and the company will be able to smoke a pipe of shed-navy over their late "onpleasantness."

—A sewing machine at Bunnell & Aiken's for $25.

Frightful Accident.

The Lock Haven Daily *Journal* of last Thursday gives the following particulars of a horrible accident that occurred in that city last Wednesday evening:

A most distressing accident occurred on the railroad, a short distance above the draw-bridge, about 6 o'clock last night, by which one child was instantly killed, its head being completely severed from the body, and another had both legs cut off, by the Bald Eagle freight train. They were twins, three years old, sons of Mrs. Wills, a poor widow, who washes and does other kinds of hard work for a living.

The accident created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and a large crowd gathered at the spot within a few minutes. The poor mother's screams could be heard a square away, and when she became more calm her moans were heartrending. The remains of the dead child were gathered up, and, with the injured one, taken into the house, only a few feet from the railroad, and the latter was cared for by the neighbors, until Drs. Armstrong, Hayes and Fishburne arrived, when they amputated its limbs. The doctors did everything that could be done with the hope of saving the life of the little sufferer, but it is thought it cannot survive. The sight presented by the mangled limbs of the one and the headless corpse of the other was ghastly indeed, and no one cared to look a second time. The neighbors and relatives of the widow endeavored to soothe and reconcile her to the terrible fate of her little twin boys, but she could not be comforted.

There are two different stories as to the manner in which the accident occurred. One is that the children were playing on the track, and that the engine ran over them. So far as we could learn, the only authority for this story is a young boy, a son of Herman Howell, who lives on the corner above the house, and who claims to have witnessed the whole affair. There are many persons who say that the engineer was flirting with some women on the street, as has been the custom with some of the railroad men when passing through town, and that had he been attending to his duties the accident would not have occurred, as the train was moving very slowly, so slowly, in fact, that had the engineer or fireman seen them he might have run forward and taken them off the track. On making inquiry we were unable to find any one who would say that he saw the engineer flirting with the women, and with the exception of the boy referred to no one claims to have seen the children in front of the engine. Those who believe this statement of the case are most bitter in their denunciation of the engineer and fireman.

Another view of the accident is given by C. P. Hopson, who lives opposite Mrs. Wills' house. He says the boys were not on the track in front of the engine, but that they ran out and in some way got under the cars after the engine had passed, perhaps attempted to run under as the train was moving slowly. The dwelling of Mrs. Wills stands only a few feet from the railroad track. She had always exercised the greatest care to keep the children in the house or yard, and yesterday the front door was locked and the side gate nailed shut. While she was in the kitchen last night, the twins climbed out of the window. She says this occurred while the train was passing, and it is supposed they ran directly to the train. The next she saw of them, one was a headless corpse and the other horribly mangled.

William Rote, the engineer, stated what he knew of the matter as follows: "We had just got off the Bald Eagle track with a train of sixteen cars; the brakeman had locked the switch and boarded the train, and just after we passed through the draw-bridge, I opened my box and reached in for my vest, which I intended to put on. Had just before looked along the track and saw that it was clear; but while I was getting my vest the fireman called out to me to stop, that we had run over some one. I reversed the engine and stopped the train on the crossing above the house of Mrs. Wills. I never flirted with any women along the railroad, and was not neglecting my duty when the accident occurred. No one regrets it more than I do, and I would give everything I have in the world if I could undo it. The fireman was ringing the bell at the time. It happened on his side. I don't know anything more about it, only that the children were not in front of the engine. There was no blood on the wheels of the engine nor on the cow-catcher."

—Harvey Brown (colored) and Andrew Parsons were arrested last Wednesday for forcibly taking from another boy a small sum of money. It appears the boy came to town with a quantity of berries, which he sold, starting off with the money. He was accosted by the boys, who enticed him to go swimming, when one of them "went through" his pockets, taking the money. The boys were jailed by officer Montgomery, and a hearing was subsequently given them before Justice Smith, who succeeded in compromising the matter.

—The barn of Joseph F. Williams, near Martha Furnace, together with its contents, consisting of wheat, hay and farming implements, was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday night. An insurance of $1,380 was upon the building and contents. The light was plainly visible in Bellefonte.

—Miss Prudie Cole, an elocutionist of considerable ability, gave readings in Lock Haven on Monday evening last. Miss Cole is well known to Lock Haven people.

A Sure Barrier Against Grubs.

Many of our farmers are perplexed to know how to prevent the ravages of grub worms. A case comes to light from Patton township that plainly demonstrates how these pests may be avoided in young trees. The plan, perhaps, may seem impracticable, but we mention it because of the singular growth of the tree. Years ago, Dr. John P. Gray, while upon the farm of his uncle, Jacob Gray, of Patton township, this county, grafted a twig from an apple tree into a walnut bush. The tree grew to be about eight inches in diameter, but no particular attention was paid to it, and in fact it had passed from the memory of Mr. Gray until a few days since, when, upon examination, it was discovered that the trunk for a distance of three feet from the ground was walnut, covered with a rough walnut bark. Grub worms have never bothered it, and the tree has borne good crops of apples.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the President, Miss Puella E. Dornblaser, to attend the first anniversary of the Alcyone Literary Society, on the 3d of August, an organization composed of young ladies from Nittany Valley, Clinton county. The programme is made up of an address by the President, musical solos, duets, trios and quartettes; essays, recitations, and the discussion of the question, "That the people of the present age are inferior to those of past ages." This society, as we have stated in a previous issue, was instituted for the advancement of its members in literary and scientific pursuits, as well as moral achievements. We tender our thanks for the invitation, and earnestly hope that the first anniversary exercises will be followed by many more similar celebrations. Success to the Alcyone ladies.

—Years ago a Methodist minister laid up a small treasure on earth, and it has returned to him after many days. When he began preaching he had $50 to spare after buying a home and completing his outfit for the circuit, and he deposited it in a savings bank in Lewistown, Me. He subsequently added $50 at one time and $100 at another to his account, but did not call for a penny until recently, when he drew out his balance. His deposits had swelled with the interest to about $13,080. A better plan for a young man who has a similar amount to deposit could not be suggested.

—J. Newman, Jr., left Monday evening last for Philadelphia, where he will purchase an immense stock of cassimeres and other merchant tailoring goods. Many will inquire what he intends doing. Well, nothing more or less than start a complete merchant tailoring department in connection with his ready-made clothing store. He has secured the valuable services of Mr. Jackson, one of Philadelphia's best cutters. Now, if you want clothing of any description, ready or hand made, call at Mr. Newman's, and he will insure perfect satisfaction.

—282,812 Singer sewing machines sold in 1877. More Singer sewing machines sold and in use than all others combined. This speaks well for the new improved, light-running family sewing machine, sold on the easy terms of three dollars per month. Call at the Singer M'f'g Co.'s new office, Allegheny St., opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa., E. P. McCloskey, agent. 30-3t

—A fifteen-year-old son of Henry Gensel, of Penn township, was killed on Saturday or Monday (our informant did not know which day) by being run over with a hay wagon that was about to be taken out of the barn backwards. The unfortunate lad went to the rear to unfasten the lock, when he got under a wheel, which passed over his breast, killing him almost instantly.

—The new organ purchased some time ago for the Sunday-school of Emanuel's Reformed church, at Jacksonville, this county, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God on Sunday, August 4. Addresses and other appropriate services will be had, and a collection for the benefit of the school will be taken up. Services to begin at 9½ a. m.

—We understand an effort will be made to extend the Catawissa road from Beech Creek to Snow Shoe, should Lock Haven capitalists succeed in getting the road to the above-named point. Such a step would develop untold quantities of bituminous coal.

—Persons from the country cannot do better than call at Bunnell & Aikens' establishment and examine their complete sewing machine for $25.

—The Fillmore M. E. Church will hold a festival next Saturday afternoon and evening.

That Concert.

The defense of our contemporary across the way of the Y. M. C. A. for its blundering management at their recent entertainment is hardly worth replying to. We agree with our neighbor in the fact that the association is composed of gentlemen of good character, &c., but that does not excuse them of such gross mismanagement. That paper was of the same opinion last week, but unaccountably, it has changed its tune. In the issue of the 18th it said: "The entertainment to have been given by the students of the Lock Haven Normal School, on Friday evening last, proved a total failure, *owing to the awkward mismanagement* of whoever attended to the business arrangements. The chief loss is to the public, who missed a very refining and excellent entertainment."

—An attempt was made last Saturnight to wreck a passenger train on the P. & E. RR., about one mile above Lock Haven. The wreckers' intention was to throw off a special containing prominent railroad officials. Instead of the special, the regular train was due, and the loss of life would have been great. Their plans were discovered by a fisherman, who flagged the train.

—The Lock Haven School Board is discussing the propriety of paying her teachers a certain sum per term. A committee appointed to consider the matter reported at the last meeting of the board that the total cost for teachers and janitors for an eight months term would be $7,195.00, an increase of $540 over the cost of the seven months term last year.

—The horse of McClain & Cook, merchants at Milesburg, ran off last Monday morning, doing no harm. It started from the Brockerhoff House and was stopped by a big flourish of umbrellas near the First National Bank.

—The State Teachers' Association met at Reading last week. The next meeting will be held at York.

—Benjamin Stine's dwelling house, near Boalsburg, was robbed recently of considerable wearing apparel.

MARRIED.

SHEARER—SHOPE.—On the 11th of July, 1878, by Rev. J. F Craig, Mr. J. F. G. Shearer, to Mrs. Mary V. Shope, all of Centre county.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor and editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce as a candidate for Commissioner, D. G. Ganoe, of Worth township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, Andrew Gregg, of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 31, 1878.

The stores seem to be doing a fair business, but prices of goods are extremely low, and profits correspond. The purchasing value of a dollar in the way of buying store goods was never so great as now.

FLOUR.—The demand for flour is limited to home consumption.

WHEAT.—The wheat market is the centre of attraction. The price is apparently low, but the large yield makes up in the aggregate. It is estimated that the crop of wheat in Centre county will not be less than eight hundred thousand bushels, and may reach a million.

RYE.—No rye offering, only in the liquid state.

CORN.—Corn is dull sale; but the growing crop does not promise a very favorable yield.

OATS.—Oats are plenty and prices look downward.

BUTTER.—Butter is scarce and in demand. The quality is scarcer than the butter.

APPLES.—The market is fairly supplied.

PEACHES.—Some Delaware in market, but the Centre county trees will soon supply the trade

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$ 85
Red wheat	85
Rye per bushel	45
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	25
Cloverseed	3 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 50
Flour, wholesale	4 50@ 500

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$ 8 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	6 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	
Beans per quart	
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	15
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	15
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	8
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried beef	18
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	60
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1878.

WHEAT.—Red, 90@99½c; amber, $1.01@1.03; white, $1.08@1.09.

RYE.—Rye, 53cts.

CORN.—Western, 49@50 cts; Southern yellow, 50@51.

OATS.—Mixed, 30@32 cts.; white, 34@35 cts.

SEED.—Clover seed 7½@8 cents per pound.